The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 26. CHICAGO, SUNDAY, JANUARY 19, 1873—TWELVE PAGES. NUMBER 153.

SAVINGS BANK.

THE FIDELITY
Savings Bank
AND
Safe Depository.

JOHN. C. HAINES, President.
THOS. B. BRYAN, Vice Pres't.
JARED GAGE, Cashier.
CHAS. J. HAINES, Asst. Cashier.

Cash Capital - - - $200,000

Now at Southeast Corner of Fifth-av. and Madison-st.

Deposits of Five Cents and upwards received in the BANKING DEPARTMENT, and interest allowed thereon.

This institution WILL REMOVE, Feb. 1, to their new FIRE-PROOF BANK BUILDING, within which are their great

SAFETY DEPOSIT VAULTS,

NOS. 143, 145 & 147 EAST RANDOLPH-ST.

This institution has found it necessary to DOUBLE THE CAPACITY of their Depository to meet the increasing demands occasioned by the late great fire, having now accommodations for over Three Thousand Boxes, wherein Bonds, Deeds, Money, Bullion, Wills, Silver Plate, and other kinds of valuables may be deposited for safe keeping at a nominal yearly charge.

DIME
SAVINGS BANK

Is now open for business at

105 CLARK-ST., Methodist Church Block.

Six per cent interest allowed on deposits, payable semi-annually, July 1 and Jan. 1 in each year.

GEO. SCOVILLE, President.
WM. KELSEY REED, Cashier.

NOTE.—Any boy or girl calling for the same at the Bank during this month will be presented with a pass-book free, and one dime deposited to his or her credit, which sum can be drawn out at pleasure.

BUSINESS CHANCE.

FOR SALE.
The Beloit Woollen Mills,

Located in the City of Beloit, State of Wisconsin.

The building is of stone, 2 stories and basement, 100 feet by 36, plastered, throughout, heated by steam; contains two complete sets of the most approved woollen machinery, and has ample water power (700 inches) for running same. Beloit is the centre of one of the largest wool-growing districts of Wisconsin, and a large home trade can be secured in connection with the mill. For schools, beauty of location, and healthfulness, Beloit, as a place of residence, is surpassed by no town in the Northwest. Any information in regard to price and terms can be obtained of WM. B. WILCOXEN, Chamber of Commerce, or J. BRITTAN, Beloit, Wis.

FOR SALE.

The lease and fixtures of a Hat Store, eligibly located, and doing a good business.

BREWSTER, Hatter,
No. 38 West Madison-st.

$20,000.

Stock, fixtures, and good will of a wholesale jobbing house, centrally located, doing a good business, for sale. Will bear the strictest selling. Possession given. A rare chance for parties wishing to engage in the jobbing trade. For particulars, address one week, V 35, Tribune office.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.
J. J. M'GRATH,
PAPERHANGINGS

AT FACTORY PRICES.

174 & 176 State-st.

REMOVAL.

The Great Western Light Guard Band has removed their office to 51 South Clark-st., opposite the Court House. F. Hoffman, Conductor; John Hand, Leader and Prompter; George Chadsey, Prompter; A. Lehder, Prompter; E. Quinn, Prompter.

FINANCIAL.

FINANCIAL.

A third interest in a successful Jobbing House is offered for sale.

Business has been established three years. Sales for 1872, over $200,000.

Capital required, $35,000. Address

JOBBING HOUSE,
Care Cook, Coburn & Co., Chicago.

FINANCIAL.

Illinois Ten Per Cent Bonds, for sale,
Chicago City Railway Stock, for sale,
Babcock Fire Extinguisher Stock, for sale
10,000 Cook County Bonds, wanted by
PIERCE & BROWER,
93 Madison-st.

DIG.

All parties having claims of any description in all parts of the country will do well to inquire who we are, of our responsibility, etc., and give them to us for collection. No charges, if not collected, and no attorney's fees in suits. FRASIER'S Mercantile Collecting Agency, 146 East Madison-st.

A. O. Slaughter,
Banker and Broker.

I can use A 1 business paper, but parties wishing to sell must bring it with them and leave it at my office.

Loans on Real Estate,

In sums of $5,000 promptly negotiated.
SAM'L QEHR, 512 Wabash-av.

Insurance Claims.

I will pay the very highest rates for claims or balances after dividend. See me before you sell.
J. N. WITHERELL, 208 Wabash-av.

Republic Ins. Certificates.

I will pay 60 cents for a few Certificates, if delivered immediately.
E. D. STILES,
120 South Clark-st., Room 5.

REAL ESTATE.

Great Bargain.

We have (until Wednesday) a piece of real estate in the very centre of trade, under long lease to first-class tenants, that will pay large interest on the price asked; $60,000 cash required. JACOB WEIL & CO.,
139 LaSalle-st.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

A dollar saved is a dollar earned. Save $2.50 by sitting within the next thirty days at SHAW'S, 137 Twenty-second-st., for Card Photographs, which he is making at half-price.

WATCHES.

FINE WATCHES.

We have just received, direct from the manufacturers, a large invoice of the celebrated "PATEK PHILIPPE & CO." Watches, made expressly for us, and most beautifully and substantially cased. These Watches have a world-wide reputation as FINE timekeepers, and we offer them at prices which insure their rapid sale.

We have the exclusive sale of these Watches in Chicago.

Fine Watches, Chronometers, Repeaters, &c., repaired and adjusted in the best manner. Our fine Howard Regulator can always be depended upon as indicating the correct time, as it is regulated by almost daily observations taken by a CHRONOMETER MAKER, with a transit instrument on our building.

N. MATSON & CO.,
STATE & MONROE-STS.

UPHOLSTERY.

DOWN THEY COME!

For the next 60 days, our ENTIRE STOCK of

Lace and Nottingham Curtains, Lambrequins, Cornices, Shades, Upholstery Goods, &c.,

Are for sale at unprecedented low prices.

We will compare prices with or DUPLICATE prices of any house in the city advertising to sell at cost or below.

J. P. STONE & CO.,
136 TWENTY-SECOND-ST.

WANTED.

CANVASSERS.

Experienced Canvassers of good address wanted for the city; large pay; new plans. Apply at the office of OUR FIRESIDE FRIEND, 100 Sixteenth-st.

Partner Wanted,

In a manufacturing business. Goods pay well and command a large sale. Good trade now established. Required, $15,000 or more. Address P. O. Box 143.

STATIONERY.

CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO.,
STATIONERS,
BLANK BOOK MAKERS,
PRINTERS,
And Publishers of
COMMERCIAL AND LAW BLANKS,
118 & 120 Monroe-st.

EDUCATIONAL.

EDGEWORTH SCHOOL,
673 WABASH-AV., CHICAGO,

MRS. BURGWYN MAITLAND, Principal.

English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Little Girls.

Prof. LE GENDRE, Mlle. ALLATT, and Mlle. HANSTEIN, French, German, and Music Teachers; Prof. HOLMES, Drawing and Painting.

Prof. Le Gendre will give a course of French lectures at the school, to which the pupils of the school are invited. Others who wish to attend the lectures can obtain tickets to the course by applying at the school. First Lecture, Wednesday, Jan. 22.

BILLIARD HALL.

DON'T NEGLECT TO VISIT THE

ROYAL PALM,
71 MONROE-ST.,

Where you will find the most comfortable

BILLIARD HALL

In the city. Also, WARM LUNCH from 12 to 1½ o'clock p. m., and the choicest of WINES, LIQUORS, and CIGARS.

71 MONROE-ST.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Don't fail to call and sit for a dozen of those elegant Shadow Photographs, made at SHAW'S, 137 Twenty-second-st., for $2.50 per dozen, for thirty days only.

FOR SALE.

BANKRUPT STOCK.

The stock, consisting chiefly of hats, caps, and furs, of FARNSWORTH, BROWN & CO., 288 and 290 Madison-st., will be offered for bids at a percentage of its cost, on Saturday, Jan. 25, from 10 to 11 o'clock a. m. All bids will be subject to the approval of the Court. The stock, and invoice of same, will be open for inspection until the day and hour above mentioned.

CHAS. B. KING,
Provisional Assignee.

POTATOES.

MOORE & BAKER have for sale, at their store, No. 93 South Water-st., 3,500 bushels choice Peachblows, which are entirely free from frost and rot; also Flour and Produce generally.

GENERAL NOTICES.

CAUTION!

To Policyholders in the Lamar Insurance Company, of Chicago:

Holders of claims against this company are cautioned against selling the same at less than par, as the debts are good for the face. Send in amount of debts to George Chandler, Receiver, Room 13 Central Union Block, for adjustment. SHUFELDT & BALL,
Solicitors for Creditors.

The greatest inducement ever offered to the public. SHAW, of 137 Twenty-second-st., will, for 30 days, make Rembrandt Card Photographs for $2.50 doz. Actual cost of stock.

FURNITURE.

EXTRA.

Announcement.
FURNITURE!
AT COST.

We are to retire from the Retail Trade, and shall dispose of our entire stock of Parlor, Bedroom, Dining, and Office Furniture AT COST.

Our entire stock to be sold before February 1, 1873.

The last opportunity you will have of buying first-class goods of our own manufacture AT COST.

The store now occupied by us to rent.

WEBER
FURNITURE COMPANY
220 Wabash-av.

INSURANCE.

MANUFACTURERS'
F. & M. Insurance Company,
BOSTON.

Organized January 1, 1873.

Capital (all paid in), - - $500,000.

GEO. C. CLARKE,
AGENT,
3 & 4 Bryan Block.

INSURANCE.

Merchants', Home, Great Western, Germania, Mutual Security, Garden City.

Policies and balances, after dividend, bought for cash. See me before selling. H. S. DUTTON,
Room 8, No. 77 West Madison-st.

N. B.—Money to loan on houses on leased lots and other good collaterals.

TO RENT.

For Rent.

VERY DESIRABLE PRIVATE HOTEL in one of the most desirable locations on the West Side; 45 rooms. House doing large business, and first-class in every respect. Proprietor's health obliges him to discontinue business. Great opportunity for a good man. Apply to

WM. H. SAMPSON & CO.,
Real Estate Brokers, 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.

THE THIRD NATIONAL BANK has removed to the corner of Washington and Dearborn-sts. (Portland Block.) Our Branch Office has been discontinued.

J. IRVING PEARCE, Prest.
L. V. PARSONS, Cashier.
W. S. SMITH, Asst. Cashier.
Chicago, Jan. 18, 1873.

REMOVAL.

OAKLEY & SON,
Job Printers,

Have removed to 177 and 179 EAST MADISON-ST., Wadsworth Building. Office, Room 12.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Great Reduction in Photographing. Cards $2.50 per dozen. Cars from West and North Sides pass the door. Bring the babies. 137 Twenty-second-st.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

Notice is hereby given that the copartnership heretofore existing between George Musick and Jabez H. C. Gross, doing a general commission business under the firm name and style of Musick & Gross, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All debts due said firm will be collected by J. H. C. Gross, who assumes all the liabilities of the firm, and is authorized to use the firm name in liquidation, and continues the business of the late firm in the office hitherto occupied by them, Room No. 2, 164 and 166 West Randolph-st., under the firm name and style of J. H. C. GROSS & CO.

GEORGE MUSICK,
JABEZ H. C. GROSS.

Chicago, Jan. 2, 1873.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Remember, don't wait too long, but secure a sitting at SHAW'S for those fine BERLIN FINISH PHOTOGRAPHS, only $2.50 per dozen. 137 Twenty-second-st.

MEETINGS.

Knights of Pythias.

GRAND LODGE KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS

Will convene in annual session Tuesday, Jan. 21, at 11 o'clock a. m., in "Crusader Hall," northeast cor. West Madison and Halsted-sts. By order of the G. C.

H. C. BERRY, G. R. and C. S.

Attention, Sir Knights.

Chicago Commandery, No. 19, K. T.—Stated conclave Monday evening, at 7½ o'clock. Important business. By order of the E. C. GEO. F. SINCLAIR, Recorder.

Masonic.

Regular assembly of Van Rensselaer Grand Lodge of Perfection, A. & A. Rite Masons, at Masonic Temple, corner Randolph and Halsted-sts., Monday evening, Jan. 20, 1873, for work on the Fourth and Fifth Degrees. By order of the T. P. G. M.

J. B. SLICHTER,
Grand Secretary.

Masonic.

Miriam Chapter No. 1, Order of Eastern Star. All the members are hereby notified to attend, for special business, on Tuesday evening next, the 21st inst., at Pilsdyke Hall, 222 West Twelfth-st. By order of the Worthy Matron.

MRS. S. S. BUFFUM, Secretary.

Masonic.

Regular Communication of Chicago Lodge, No. 437, A. F. & A. M., Tuesday evening, Jan. 21, at Apollo Hall, cor. Twentieth and State-sts. This is the last meeting at above Hall before removing to Oriental Hall. Members will not fail to be present. By order of W. M.

RAM. SKEELMAN, Secty.

Masonic.

Regular communication of National Lodge, No. 598, A. F. & A. M., Tuesday evening, Jan. 21, at 7½ o'clock, sharp, at Masonic Temple, corner of Halsted and Randolph-sts. Business of importance. Every member is requested to be present. By order of

A. J. GUILFORD, W. M.

A. E. STILES, Secretary.

Masonic.

LaFayette Chapter, No. 2, R. A. M., hall 267 West Lake-st. Special convocation Monday evening, Jan. 20, for work on the R. A. Degree. By order of the H. P.

E. M. TUCKER, Secretary.

Butchers' Meeting.

The B. B. and F. A. All members are requested to be present on Tuesday evening, Jan. 21, at 7½ o'clock, as business of importance will be brought up.

T. WALES, President.

T. LAMB, Secretary.

REAL ESTATE.

The Usual Winter Stagnation About Terminated.

Probable Westward and Southward Progress of Improvements Next Spring.

Does It Pay to Borrow Money of Building Societies?

Land Titles, and the Necessity of Indices to the Records—Transfers for the Week.

There is not much to be said about actual transactions or new projects in connection with real estate this week, though the volume of transactions is increasing a little, and there appears to be more ready money offered for investment than there was a few weeks ago. Every winter, when money gets scarce, when every body feels poor, and building stops, thus stopping the visible expansion of the city, doubts arise in the minds of many people as to whether the coming spring is to witness the return of speculative activity and the continued rise of prices. This winter has been no exception to the rule in this respect, but, considering the extraordinary stringency of money during the last two months, and the undefined fears of some kind of an impending commercial and financial crisis, it is a little remarkable that confidence in real estate has been sustained so well. This usual season of doubt is now about passed, and the prospect for activity of speculation and building to begin in a couple of months is fair.

It is reported that the St. Paul's Church lot, on the corner of Wabash avenue and Van Buren street, has been sold, though the price has not been made public.

We understand that with the opening of spring some new and important manufacturing enterprises are to be inaugurated on lands just west of Western avenue and south of Twenty-second street. The impetus given to improvements in the southwestern quarter of the city by the fire, and by the inducements offered to manufacturers by Mr. S. J. Walker last year, will eventually result in carrying a large proportion of the manufacturing establishments of Chicago to that quarter.

The two quarters that will attract the most persons in search of property for actual occupation for first-class residences will probably be the vicinity of Central Park on the west, and to the district between Thirty-first and Fiftieth streets, east of State street, on the south. An instance of how rapidly population is moving southward is shown in the contemplated movement of Plymouth Church. After the great fire, this congregation moved its place of worship from the corner of Eldridge court and Wabash avenue to the corner of Indiana avenue and Twenty-sixth street, a distance of nearly a mile and a half directly south. But even this location is now found to be too far north to be in the centre of the residence quarter of the congregation, and a further move to a new site, as far south as Twenty-ninth or Thirtieth street, is now contemplated. It is believed that by this time a new church edifice, of the proportions and character to accommodate the members of the society, can be erected, Thirty-first street, somewhere east of Wabash avenue, will be as central a location as could be desired.

SOUTH ENGLEWOOD

is a new suburban place on the Rock Island Railroad, two miles south of the Normal School. A fine passenger depot has been erected there, and contracts have been signed this winter for the erection of over 80 residences there next spring. Since July 1, 1872, 13 sales of acre property, all within a radius of three-fourths of a mile from the depot, have been made, for a consideration aggregating $711,000. Among these are the following:

May 17, 1872, J. C. Wenham to D. H. Pike, 80 acres, $500	$40,000
May 17, 1872, D. H. Pike to Thos. A. & M. Hill, 40 acres, $500	20,000
August, 1872, D. H. Pike to Jas. L. Pattison et al., 35 acres, $1,000	35,000
August, 1872, heirs O. Bushnell to A. & A. D. Bellamy, 36 acres, $1,111	40,000
August, 1872, ——— to Joel D. Harvey, 17 acres, $1,294	22,000
August, 1872, C. V. Dyer to Tilford Burnham, 80 acres, $800	48,000
August, 1872, W. O. Cole to E. L. Brainard et al., 70 acres, $750	61,500
Aug. 7, 1872, Chas. A. Spring, Jr., to Mason Hill, 20 acres, $750	15,000
Aug. 7, 1872, McNeil to Kane, 5 acres, $1,000	5,000
October, 1872, C. V. Dyer to J. H. Cole, 47 acres, $1,000	47,000
October, 1872, Cal. Canal and Dock Co. to E. T. Sumwalt, 23 acres, $700	16,100
October, 1872, Cal. Canal and Dock Co. to J. H. Cole, 15 acres, $700	11,300
Total	$350,800

DOES IT PAY TO BORROW MONEY FROM BUILDING SOCIETIES?

Associations of the kind above mentioned have never been very popular in Chicago, and several attempts to get them up have failed. But as there will probably be other endeavors to organize them here, we give the following letter of a correspondent, who makes the above query, and answers it himself:

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: In answer to the above question, I may, Yankee-like, ask another question, viz.: Do borrowers from such societies always clearly understand, when making a loan, what rate of interest they are actually to pay therefor? I think not. For instance, if such a society grants one of its members a loan of $100 for five years, and such member contracts to repay the same, together with interest thereon, by sixty monthly instalments (in advance) of $2½ each, is the rate of interest 8 or 15 per cent per annum?

Some Building Societies figure their loans thus, viz: Amount advanced, $100, to which they add $40, for five years' interest at 8 per cent, and then they divide the $140, thus found, into 60 monthly payments of $2½ dollars each, thereby leading many borrowers to believe that they are only paying 8 per cent per annum for their loans.

Now let us look at it in another way: 2½ dollars paid or invested at the *beginning* of each month for 60 months, would, if improved at 1¼ per cent compound monthly interest, amount to $200.25½; or discounting the 2½ per month for five years, at the rate of 1¼ per cent per month, the present value would be $99.30¾; *therefore* if a borrower received only $99.30¾ instead of $100 as the amount of his loan, and paid 2½ dollars per month (*in advance*) for five years, he would have paid interest at the rate of 15 per cent per annum on the balance of the loan actually owing by him in each month of the transaction. Query.—Can any one afford to pay such a rate in buying a homestead?

Yours etc., A. F. D.

INDEXES TO THE RECORDS.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: An important matter,—more important in a few years, probably, than the proposed purchase of the Abstract Books,—is, that some provision should at once be made to have the real estate records now in the Recorder's office indexed up, so that titles, since the fire, at least, can be examined there by anybody without expense; and to accomplish this all that is necessary is, that a set of tract indexes, similar to those kept by the abstract-makers, properly posted up at all times, shall be kept with the records, free to the public. Such indexes are easy, simple, and the cost of keeping them posted up not nearly so great as to keep the old-fashioned and practically useless alphabetical indexes now kept. Substantially, the tract indexes are kept as follows: A separate account or a separate page similar to a ledger account is kept with each lot or tract, and as abstracts of all instruments filed for record affecting the title to such lot or tract is kept posted up under the proper heading or account. So that your attorney, yourself, or anybody else capable of reading the English language, wishing to purchase and examine the title to any lot, can simply step into the Recorder's office, turn to the account kept with such lot or tract, and see at a glance how the title stands of record; and all this without an abstract at all; thus, sales of real estate can be made, titles examined, and the sales closed up in a single day, and without any expense. Something must be done to relieve the real estate interests of this county from the immense tax for abstracts and ruinous delay in getting them made, to which it is now subjected. If the records from the time of the fire are kept in proper shape, real estate in this county will, in a few years, probably, be marketable by showing the title back to that date. And when it becomes so, we will shake loose from an immense tax, amounting to hundreds of thousands of dollars, now annually paid to the abstract makers. No blame can properly attach to the abstract men for making honestly all the money they can make out of their books. The neglect of the county furnishes the opportunity, and they would, indeed, be singular men if they did not improve it. The fault is, and always has been, that the county should keep its records indexed in such remarkable shape that private parties, by keeping better indexes than are kept at the Recorder's office, can levy and collect an immense tax for furnishing information which should, at all times, be free to all at the public record office. And this is not a proposition that the county shall engage in the abstract business. It is a proposition that the county shall keep its records in intelligible shape and properly indexed, and then there will be no such business as the abstract business. All necessary examination of title can be made as they always should have been made directly from the books in the Recorder's office. But, as the books are kept now,—and I speak of the records since the fire,—no examination of titles can be made at the Recorder's office, because no indexes of any value are kept with the records; and, if any examination is wanted, you must hunt up, in some distant part of the city, some enterprising individual who keeps and owns a set of indexes (for that is all the abstract books are) to the public record books, and pay him what he may choose to ask for the information wanted. This is simply an outrage of the grossest proportion, and, if the people could only be made to understand the matter, would very soon be abated. A motion was made, and passed, some weeks ago by the County Commissioners, ordering a set of tract indexes made for the record books. But no provision was made for procuring proper books, nor for employing sufficient clerical force to index the accumulated mass—some two hundred thousand instruments—which have been recorded since the fire, and the subject has apparently been dropped. The prevalent idea that the county should record a deed, but that the indexing of it should be left to "private enterprise," is certainly a queer one, even if it was not so ruinously expensive. It probably is not generally known that complete abstracts of title to hundreds of lots inside the old city limits, if made for single lots, would cost considerably more than the lot would sell for on the market a short time ago. I sold a lot in Section 9, Township 38, Range 14, for $350; the abstract cost $70, and this is much below the cost of a complete abstract. Yet it shows the immensity of the tax thus collected, and the cost before the fire would have been half as much. For this state of things the county, and not the abstract men, is to blame, and all this talk about abstract sharks, etc., is the merest nonsense. It would, doubtless, ultimately result in great benefit to the community if the abstract makers should double, or even treble their present prices. The more pointedly this evil is felt the sooner it will correct itself. DAVID WILLIAMS.

LAND TITLES AND HOW TO PRESERVE THEM.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Will you permit your correspondent to suggest for the consideration of our Legislature, now convened and in session, a matter of special interest to every property-owner in our State, the best means of perfecting and preserving our records. I allude mainly to land titles, and include all titles, made a matter of record.

Our records in most of the counties, if not all, in this State, ought first of all to be transcribed in a legible hand and corrected. This could be done by an act of the Legislature ordering the same at public cost, and giving notice to all parties claiming title to perfect the same for recording. If any one should neglect the day of grace prescribed by law and made sufficiently public, let the record thus corrected and transcribed, when approved by the Legislature through proper committees appointed for that work, or approved by the Supreme Court of this State, as provided by law for that purpose, be ultimate.

Now the records of title to lands are so imperfect and informal, and so badly kept in many of the counties of this State, that it is quite difficult to determine where or in whom the title rests; and in many cases we find the records, or parts of the chain of title, in some two or three counties, owing to the changes in the boundary lines of said counties, effected to accommodate private advantages, to the detriment of the public good. It will strike any one on the slightest examination that many of the counties in Illinois are in the most ridiculous shapes and forms. Some counties are thirty or forty miles long, and others probably longer, with a very limited width, imposing the greatest possible inconvenience, embarrassments, and costs in the transaction of public as well as private county business.

If our counties could be reconstructed, drawing lines through the State due north and south, east and west, in such a way as to make each county for convenience, say eighteen miles square, much inconvenience and cost would be avoided in the transaction of our county business. Exceptional cases, such as fractional counties, and the accommodation of county seats in large cities or towns, for the greatest convenience of the people should be duly considered. This would also regulate many difficulties and conflicts in sectional lines of surveys.

Next, not least, in this work, would be the preservation of our records,—and, for this purpose, it is suggested that the records of each county should be perfectly abstracted and deposited in vaults at the capital of the State or elsewhere, fire-proof beyond any possibity of peril. All this done at public cost would be the cheapest way possible of preserving and showing the true condition of all our titles, as the enormous private costs of abstracts, and the four or five hundred thousand dollars offered for the imperfect and thin books of private parties in Chicago, since the great fire in that city, will show. It is necessary, first of all, as suggested, to transcribe or correct the records before abstracting, so that imperfections and errors may not be perpetuated. The time may come when our records will be preserved by improved means, possibly by photographing.

This consideration of our county records contemplates the work of giving to each county all the records within its own limits, perfected, abstracted, and safely-preserved, and subjecting the work to the lowest competent bidder, or the appointment of competent agents for the work by the Legislature. C. B. P.—

SATURDAY'S TRANSFERS.

The following instruments were filed for record on Saturday, Jan. 18:

CITY PROPERTY.

Buddan st, n of and near Napoleon place, e f, 25 ft to alley, dated Dec. 18, 1872; consideration, $1,250.

North Hoyne st, bet Le Moyne and Fowler sts, e f, 25 ft to alley, dated Jan. 4; consideration, $1,000.

State st, n e cor of Randolph st, w f, undivided ¼ of 24 ft to alley, dated Nov. 21, 1872; consideration, $15,000.

State st, n e cor of Randolph st, w f, undivided ¼ of 24 ft to alley, dated Dec. 31, 1872; consideration, $20,000.

McMillen court, bet May and Fisk sts, s f, Lot 34, dated Dec. 28, 1872; consideration, $750.

West Erie st, bet Leavitt and Hoyne sts, n f, 28x124 ft, dated Aug. 1, 1873; consideration, $700.

Dayton st, bet Centre and Clay sts, w f, 24x125 ft, dated Oct. 1, 1872; consideration, $650.

West Taylor st, n w corner of Paulina st, 100 ft, dated Jan. 13; consideration, $8,000.

Artesian av, bet Fulton and Lake sts, w f, Lot 18, dated Jan. 9; consideration, $3,000.

Lot 45, in Block 8, of Laflin's Blocks 6, 8, etc, of e ½ of n e ¼ Sec 21, 39, 14, dated Jan. 13; consideration, $1,600.

Broom st, bet Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth sts, e f, Lot 30, dated May 7, 1872; consideration, $450.

North Rucker st, bet Hubbard and Kinzie sts, e f, 25 ft to alley, dated Sept. 12, 1872; consideration, $1,000.

Emerald av, bet Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth sts, e f, 25 ft to alley, dated Dec. 20, 1872; consideration, $1,180.

Hoyne st, bet West Taylor and Ashland sts, e f, Lot 18, dated Jan. 16; consideration, $400.

Lot 3, in s ½ of Block 11, of n w ¼ Sec. 5, 39, 14; dated Jan. 16; consideration, $1,000.

Butterfield st, bet Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth sts, e f, 25 ft to alley, dated Jan. 2; consideration, $3,000.

West Twelfth st, bet Wood and Paulina sts, n f, Lot 13, dated Oct. 23, 1872; consideration, $1,850.

Cottage Grove av, bet Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth sts, e f, 83 ft to alley, dated Jan. 1; consideration, $7,000.

Thirtieth st, w of and near Buddan st, s f, 25 ft to alley, dated Jan. 16; consideration, $700.

Burnside st, n of and near Twenty-ninth st, w f, 25 ft to alley, dated Jan. 16; consideration, $1,700.

Garibaldi st, n of and near Thirtieth st, w f, 25 ft to alley; dated Jan. 15; consideration, $510.

Same as the above, dated Jan. 15; consideration, $510.

Flournoy st, 150 ft w of California st, s f, 50x124½ ft, dated Jan. 9; consideration, $1,200.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lots 13 and 14, in Block 23, Ravenswood, dated May 13, 1873; consideration, $1,500.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Forty-eighth st, 197½ ft w of Morgan st, s f, 24x 123 3-10 feet, dated July 27, 1872; consideration, $600.

Lots 65 and 66, in Block 1, of Frost & Colman's re-subdivision in s e ¼ of Sec 4, 38, 14, dated May 14, 1872; consideration, $2,500.

SUMMARY FOR THE WEEK.

The following is the total amount of city and suburban property transferred during the week ending Saturday, Jan. 18: City property—number of sales, 112; consideration, $460,992. North of city limits—number of sales, 5; consideration, $13,650. South of city limits—number of sales, 26; consideration, $78,758. West of city limits—number of sales, 2; consideration, $15,150. Total sales, 145. Total consideration, $568,550.

THE LATE O. J. ROSE.

The death of O. J. Rose, reported in our last issue as occurring in New York, where the funeral took place on Tuesday last, recalls the connection of deceased with the public affairs of our city through a most important period of its growth. Mr. Rose was for several years following 1850 a merchant on Lake street, and entered actively into local political matters. He was Alderman for several terms from the old Ninth Ward. In 1854 he became City Collector, and in 1862 a member of the Board of Public Works. At that time the new Water Works were established, and the Lake Tunnel and Water Works tower built, and the name of deceased will long be perpetuated engraved in the enduring stone of the latter, in the erection of which he had an honorable share. He was also officially associated with the canal improvement. In 1867 he was appointed by President Johnson Consul to Mecklinburg-Schwerin, and later to the Consulate at Ancona, Italy. On his return from abroad he made his home in New York. Many of his Chicago friends will recall him from these brief reminiscences of public service.

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The Board of Directors of the Free Library met in the Tank, yesterday afternoon, President Hoyne in the chair. A communication was received from Hon. J. R. Jones, Minister to Belgium, in which he stated that he intended making application to the Minister of Foreign Affairs for the Patent Office Reports of the Kingdom, to be donated to the library. A proposition from Cox & Henderson to bind the books of the library requiring covers was referred to a Special Committee. Nearly the entire list of books agreed upon by the Committee, heretofore published, was ordered to be purchased. The Secretary reported that since his last report, made a month ago, 1,191 volumes had been donated by people in Chicago; in addition to these, 439 pamphlets were contributed. Several magazine publishers had presented copies of their books, and proposed sending them free for one year. The average daily attendance at the reading room was 260, on Sunday, 151. Some talk ensued in reference to the opening of the library room, but no time was fixed. Adjourned.

THE OLD LADIES' HOME.

The Relief Society of Chicago, in whose possession is the fire fund, have deemed it wise to confide a portion of those funds to the established charities of the city. The Old Ladies' Home Society, among others, have had a committee of conference appointed to adjust its constitution to the requirements of the Relief Society. This committee, which consists of Colonel James, Dr. Ryder, Rev. Dr. Mitchell, Rev. Dr. Everts and others, met Friday evening in the office of Colonel James, and agreed upon a basis between the Committee and Relief Society, which will be reported to the Old Ladies' Home at their annual meeting next Wednesday evening. The report will contain the three several propositions of altering the Constitution so as to include old gentlemen over sixty years of age that have never been paupers and ought not to be; the occupation of the new building with spacious grounds; and the election of a number of first-class men to co-operate with the ladies in the administration of the financial affairs of the Old Ladies' Home.

PERSONAL.

The County Clerk issued eighteen marriage licenses yesterday.

Hon. S. S. Mann, of Elgin, was at the Briggs yesterday.

General J. B. Carr, Troy, N. Y., was at the Sherman yesterday.

Hon. F. M. Lawler, of Minnesota, was at the Tremont yesterday.

Major T. S. Bangor, United States Army, was at the Sherman yesterday.

T. P. Robb, Esq., United States Commissioner, was at the Sherman yesterday.

Mrs. H. Maher, No. 385 Fulton street, will entertain the members of the Jolly Club on Tuesday evening.

Hon. H. H. Giles, member of the State Board of Charities, Madison, Wisconsin, was at the Sherman yesterday.

Rev. Mr. Crosley, Secretary of the Missionary Boxes among the Universalists, is in the city, and will give his attention to that branch of their church work.

Prof. Andrew Grok, Professor of German, will lead the German class of the Chicago Christian Union, on Tuesday evening next. Members are requested to come early.

Cass Chapman, Esq., architect, of this city, has been selected to furnish detailed plans, and superintend the construction of a mammoth new hotel for Messrs. Mackey & Lemcke, of Evansville, Ind., to be completed this year.

The following were at the Tremont yesterday: D. H. Ball, Marquette; George Nevis, Grand Rapids; H. D. Dement, Dixon; H. F. Saunders, Boston; F. O. Bowler, London, C. W.

The following were at the Briggs yesterday: T. H. Smith, New York; A. B. Hynman, Colorado; J. McWilliams, Ft. Wayne; J. P. Bicknall, South Boston, Mass.; B. N. Baskin, Salt Lake City.

The following were at the Gardner yesterday: A. W. Giffroy, Cincinnati; C. Copeland, Montreal; B. L. Hardin, New York; H. C. Calladay, Philadelphia; Daniel Harris, Quincy; G. H. Russell, Detroit; C. H. Coleburn, New York.

Henry Steiner, Esq., has returned to the city after his six months' sojourn in Europe. His business capacity and fair dealing are well-known among his friends and acquaintances. He can be found at his office, No. 185 East Washington street, a few doors west of the new *Times* building.

An elderly man, James Henry Thackam, formerly of England, a stranger, is very anxious to find his two sons, George and William, coppersmiths by trade, who formerly worked in the Rock Island machine shops. Any information will be thankfully received. Address M. Thackam, care William Lill, Esq., Chicago.

Among the arrivals at Burke's European Hotel yesterday, were: J. B. Terhume, L. Schuester, and M. Beckman, New York; S. Nusbanne, W. W. Tanner, Philadelphia; J. M. McIntyre, Troy, N. Y.; H. Harney, Buffalo; J. B. Hamilton, Springfield, Mass.; J. C. Thompson, Ft. Leavenworth, Kansas; G. H. Bugbee, and D. C. Gibbs, Des Moines, Iowa; J. M. Snell, Parkersburg, West Virginia.

The following were at the Sherman yesterday: J. W. Hicks, Santa Barbore, Cal.; J. W. Bice and lady, Springfield; W. Hamilton, San Francisco; H. H. Walker, Indianapolis; J. B. Thornton, St. Louis; E. W. Baker, Davenport; J. B. Bryant, Cincinnati; E. W. Eldridge, Detroit; L. O. Morrison, New Orleans.

The annual meeting of the Chicago, Pekin & Southwestern Railroad Company was held at Streator on the 12th inst. The following officers were elected: F. E. Hinckly, President; A. B. Meeker, Vice President; F. Plumb, Secretary; S. Plumb, Treasurer; Directors: F. E. Hinckly, A. B. Meeker, Z. L. Stark, P. R. Shumley, of Chicago; F. Plumb, S. Plumb, Z. Baker, A. E. Tyler, Streator; W. H. W. Cushman, David Strown, Ottawa; B. F. Harris, J. W. Dougherty, S. P. Sisson, Pekin.

The young ladies of the Dearborn Seminary took the opportunity of the occasion of Professor Grover's birthday to express their appreciation of the Principal's efforts for their instruction. Misses Carrie Boardman and Nellie Pullman were appointed a Committee to expend $60 contributed by the young ladies, and purchased an elegantly chased (not "elegantly chaste," as the *Journal* spells that unfamiliar word) silver water urn, salver, goblets, and slop bowl. The urn was suitably inscribed, and the whole set presented to Mr. Grover, who was taken completely by surprise at the offering.

GENEROUS WHEELER.

How the Ad Interim County Clerk Gave Away the People's Property.

A Chance for Two or Three Thousand Chancery Suits.

The city authorities were somewhat astonished, a few days ago, upon learning that George Wheeler, while *ad interim* County Clerk, had issued between two and three thousand deeds to property upon tax-certificates. He is authorized to do this by the Revenue law, but, having ignored two of its most important provisions, many property-holders will become involved in endless litigation. Previous to the 1st of last July, when the new Revenue law took effect, tax deeds for county and State sales were issued by the Sheriff, and tax deeds for city sales by the Comptroller and City Clerk. Since then, the County Clerk alone has power to issue them. The people generally are not aware of this fact, or that Mr. Tuley, the Corporation Counsel, has decided that the city cannot issue tax deeds unless upon an order from the Courts, for the reason that the Comptroller has no record evidence that the property had not been redeemed. The tax certificate is evidence of sale, and the records, which were destroyed, showed whether property had been redeemed from the sale.

The present law provides that the holder of a certificate of tax sale shall file an affidavit with the County Clerk setting forth that he has notified the person in possession of the property, or the one to whom the tax is assessed, that he holds the certificate, and that the County Clerk shall file such affidavits, in the case of city sales, in the office of the City Comptroller, where the records are kept. If the owner of the property cannot be found, an advertisement must be inserted in a newspaper. If two years expire, and the property be not redeemed, the County Clerk, upon receiving the certificate of purchase, and the affidavit regarding notice, etc., can execute and deliver to the buyer a deed of conveyance for the real estate described in the certificate. The law further provides that the County Clerk shall receive $1 for each certificate filed, and $1 for each deed issued. This latter provision was read by Mr. Wheeler, and the others seemingly ignored. He failed to notify the city authorities the filing of the affidavits and certificates, and made no effort to ascertain whether any of the city sales had been redeemed. In consequence, people who owned land six months ago, have been deprived of it, although they may have redeemed it, and ow

WASHINGTON.

The Caldwell Bribery Investigation Yesterday.

Ex-Governor Carney's Testimony Convicts the Kansas Senator.

Proceedings in the Credit Mobilier Investigation.

Important Revelations from Oakes Ames' Bookkeeper, Kennedy.

Rottenness, Corruption, and Wholesale Stealing.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE CALDWELL BRIBERY CASE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—The testimony elicited to-day before the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections in the Caldwell bribery case, was of the most important character, and more damaging to Caldwell than any brought out. Ex-Governor Carney, of Kansas, was before the Committee for about three hours. He testified that an arrangement was made between himself and Caldwell, whereby he (Carney) was to receive $15,000 as a consideration for withdrawing his name as a candidate for Senator. He was paid with a note of L. S. Smith, Caldwell's business partner, for $10,000, at thirty days, and a due-bill by the same party, payable when Caldwell should be elected. Both notes were afterwards paid by Caldwell, the $10,000 one at maturity, and the other not till last spring. Carney spoke to him about the note some time before it was paid, and was informed that it should be attended to shortly, for the Kansas Pacific Railroad had promised him (Caldwell) money, and he would see to it that they did not get any friendly legislation till they paid it. In reference to the $7,000 drawn from the Kansas Valley Bank, by Anderson, on a check indorsed by Governor Carney, the latter testified that the money was not received by him, but was taken by Anderson into an adjoining room, and left on the table. In a short time afterwards, Anderson came back and reported that somebody had taken the money, when Smith replied, laughing, "that they would not make any fuss about it till after the election."

At a later stage of the proceedings, Colonel Anthony was recalled, and testified that Anderson told him that Sol. Miller, a Senator from Iowa, and Carney, received the $7,000 for the votes of the delegation from that county for Caldwell.

Governor Carney further testified that during the progress of the canvass, Mr. Caldwell became alarmed at the large amount of money already expended, being about $40,000, when Lem. Smith stated to him, in Carney's presence, if he would put in $40,000 more he would bear half the expense if Caldwell was not elected. Carney testified to several cases of direct bribery of members of the Legislature by Caldwell. Among the members directly bribed were Wineman, of Johnson County; Bayers, of Ellsworth; James F. Legate, of Leavenworth County, and Manning, of Cowley. Governor Carney will be cross-examined on Monday.

CREDIT MOBILIER.

Oakes Ames intimates that it is not just exactly the right thing that he should be made the scape-goat of the Credit Mobilier business. John B. Alley, who is playing Mephistopheles in this affair, is also extremely disgusted. He says that whatever Ames has done has been from the purest of motives, and that he has really been imposed upon by designing and avaricious Congressmen. In this martyr-like connection, and believing that he alone is being made the victim of this entire transaction, Ames now indicates that he will tell a straightforward story, and that it will contradict many of the statements, which have already been put on record by various honorable gentlemen of both the House and Senate. Disgusted with the developments made to-day by his bookkeeper, Geo. W. Kennedy, wherein it was made to appear that his own testimony was contradictory, if not false, Ames said to Judge Merrick, a member of the Investigation Committee, that he would corroborate his previous evidence, even if it was at the expense of certain honorable gentlemen, who would make the Committee, and the world generally, believe that they were saints. Of the four witnesses examined to-day, Ames' bookkeeper was the most important, by his admission that Ames kept in a memorandum book the names of Senators and members of Congress to whom stock had been sold. The Committee were given a clue of confirmation to the statement heretofore made by M'Comb, that Ames did not make these entries on the general books of the Company, but in a private memorandum book of his own, from which he read to him the list of names as receiving stock, which has been heretofore published. In his recollection of the names of Congressmen included in this book, Ames' bookkeeper, also corroborates the previously published list. This testimony will necessitate the recall of Ames for the purpose of a re-examination as to his original statement.

ANOTHER SYNDICATE.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Jan. 18.—Washington advices this afternoon say that Messrs. Morton, Bliss & Co., with their London house, and Baring Bros. & Co., on one hand, and Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co., with Rothschild & Son, on the other, have submitted to Secretary Boutwell propositions to fund the remaining new 5 per cents. It is understood that one or other of these propositions will be accepted for $100,000,000. The terms proposed are understood to be the same as made to the syndicate last year, of which Jay Cooke was the head.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

THE GOAT ISLAND MATTER.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—The Senate Military Committee, this evening, heard President Stanford, of the Central Pacific Railroad, in favor of the bill relinquishing part of Goat Island to the Company, and D. C. McRuer, of San Francisco, in opposition. Senators Cole, Casserly, Stewart, and Representative Sargent participated in the discussion.

THE LAST STRAW.

The District Attorney of the District will probably proceed against Susan B. Anthony, President of the Woman's Suffrage Association, for giving an exhibition without license, the Suffrage Association meeting being so considered.

CREDIT MOBILIER.

THE WILSON COMMITTEE.

BARNES' TESTIMONY.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—The Wilson Investigating Committee met this morning. Oliver W. Barnes, Secretary of the Credit Mobilier from 1868 to 1870, testified, giving a history of the Credit Mobilier, by which it appears that the charter was originally sold in Philadelphia to George Francis Train, for about $30,000, and he (Barnes) signed a transfer paper. Not over 2½ or 3 per cent had been paid in of the original shares.

Barnes further testified that he didn't know of any member of Congress being employed as attorney for the Union Pacific Railroad, or of any moneys being used to secure Congressional influence. He had only heard that Oakes Ames had had stock placed in his hands to comply with engagements. The amount was something over 300 shares. The capital of the Credit Mobilier was derived from the Union Pacific Railroad Company.

DURANT RECALLED.

Durant was recalled and testified as to the franchise of the Sioux City Branch of the Union Pacific Railroad. On being asked whether he knew of any money having been paid to any persons to have certain objects accomplished, the witness replied he thought Oakes Ames and John B. Alley had large interests in it. He heard Ames say he had to pay others for their interest, and that he paid $5,000 apiece to two of the Iowa members of Congress to get the control of the franchise. The members were J. F. Wilson and the other, W. B. Allison, but the witness was not positive as to Allison. Durant was examined at length and his testimony concluded. Adjourned to 7:30 o'clock.

TESTIMONY OF J. M. S. WILLIAMS.

The Wilson Investigating Committee, at the evening session, examined J. M. S. Williams, of Cambridge, Mass., who was Treasurer of the Union Pacific Railroad from 1869 to 1871, and, as Secretary of the Railroad Bureau connected with the management of said roads, made a proposal in 1867 to the Secretary of the Railroad, to build 207 miles of the road at $60,000 per mile. He believed a portion of the road proposed for was already built, and the reason for including that portion was to secure the control of it from the hands of Durant, in whom he and his friends had no confidence, consequent upon Durant's extravagant management, and give the management to Dillon & Duff. The interests of the Union Pacific and Credit Mobilier were identical; virtually one concern.

Mr. Hoar asked whether the witness was acting in good faith with the Government to return as a part of the cost of the railroad. $10,000,000 or $12,000,000, divided among the stockholders. Witness answered they did not consider there was any breach of good faith. They should look at the matter from the standpoint of the Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth Congress, and not the Forty-second Congress. They understood the Government would never call on the Company for the interest on the bonds, or the 5 per cent on the earnings, but retain only one half of the amount for Government transportation. Mr. Hoar also asked whether the first mortgage bonds, also the stock of the Union Pacific Railroad had not been divided among those who received a division of the profits of the contract. The witness replied, some of them. The witness did not know the precise cost of the railroad to the persons who built it. The witness made some calculations to show how the Union Pacific Railroad Company and the Credit Mobilier were the same thing, but the Chairman thought the calculations proved the inequality of the two. In reply to the question whether the witness knew of the payment of any money to aid the election of Representative or Senator, he replied that he (witness) had always contributed for general political purposes.

Benjamin F. Butler, member of Congress, paid $5,000 by the Union Pacific Railroad Company. It was reported that Butler received $5,000, but the witness could testify to $3,000 having been paid. He had seen it on the Treasurer's books. This was in the fall of 1867 or the spring of 1868. Butler gave advice as to the Oakes Ames contract and helped the Company at a meeting of the election of officers. John B. Alley brought Butler to New York, as his attorney, but the Company took his advice and paid him for it.

Alley, who was present, asked how the witness understood that he brought General Butler with him to New York as his lawyer. Had the witness any ground for the statement?

The witness replied that that was the general understanding of the report.

Alley rejoined that he had nothing more to do with General Butler's going to New York than the witness himself. The President of the Company sent on for Butler.

STEWART'S TESTIMONY.

Joseph B. Stewart, a lawyer of Washington, testified: He had been an earnest and consistent advocate of all the Pacific Railroad projects for many years, and of National improvement generally. He had urged these measures on members of Congress.

Chairman—Were you engaged in what are commonly known as lobbying schemes?

Answer—I disclaim the performance of such service on any occasion. Was paid for his services by the Company, or those representing it.

Question—What amount?

Answer—I was paid a fee of $30,000 on account of railroads, for my individual services, by Messrs. Durant and Haskell. Another fee of $10,000 was paid to me by C. P. Huntington, in stock of the Union Pacific Railroad. In 1864, a great deal more money came into my hands. I received it in order to discharge my duty as attorney in cases where railroads were concerned, as a mediator, regulator, or compromiser of conflicting interests. My business had no reference to any Senator or Representative. I received for the purpose $250,000, part of this sum in Union Pacific Railroad bonds. The witness declines to state the sum he was paid in bonds, but they were not paid to any member of Congress. He repeated that most of the money was paid to settle a dispute with the Leavenworth, Pawnee & Western Railroad Company. He considered himself an agent of all the railroad companies. He was employed to frame a proposition acceptable to Congress, to aid and strengthen the financial condition of the companies. He was the author of the tenth section of the Union Pacific Railroad act of 1864. The Committee, at midnight, adjourned till Monday at 10 o'clock.

POLAND'S COMMITTEE.

BOYER'S EVIDENCE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—At the session of Mr. Poland's Committee on the Credit Mobilier, this morning, M. B. Boyer, ex-Member of Congress from Pennsylvania, voluntarily appeared. He said he had nothing to conceal. He took 75 shares in his own name, and 25 as trustee for his wife, and so they have held it, regarding it as a legitimate stock transaction. During the time that he was in Congress neither the Credit Mobilier nor the Pacific Railroad required legislation, all subsidies and grants having been voted on before he was a Congressman. He invites a critical examination of his Congressional record. His investment in the Credit Mobilier was consequent upon the recommendation of Mr. Durant. He did not see how his investment concerns the public. "No one ever hinted that my services as Congressman were expected, and certainly no such services were ever rendered." He only regretted that his investment was not larger. He had no negotiations with Ames.

WILSON'S STATEMENT.

James F. Wilson, of Iowa, made the following statement:

I once bought and paid for ten shares of capital stock of the Credit Mobilier. The par value of the shares was $100 cash, in all $1,000. The purchase came about in this way: When Oakes Ames was soliciting subscriptions he asked me to subscribe for $5,000 worth of it, which I declined to do. I heard nothing more of this stock until some time in the year 1868; the exact time I cannot state, but certainly not earlier than May, when I met, in this city, H. T. M'Comb, with whom I had been acquainted several years, and against whose character I had never heard any reproach, who during the conversation had between us, asked me if I had my Credit Mobilier stock. I told him that I did not; that Ames asked me to subscribe for $5,000 of it, but that I had declined. M'Comb replied that I could get that stock yet; that he wished I would do so. I told him that I knew but little about it, and inquired its value. He said that would depend somewhat on circumstances, but that I need not hesitate because of that; that he thought he could get it at par; that he would take it, furnish the money to pay for it, and allow me the advance, which would have been a liberal compensation for the negotiation. He then stated the circumstances under which he had subscribed for a number of shares; that he had made his subscription in good faith; that the Company refused to recognize his subscription, and were trying to cheat him out of his rights under it; that he was determined to have the stock; that if he could not get it quietly and peacefully, he would enforce his claims at law; that he did not want to have or make any unnecessary trouble about it, but that he would not be cheated out of it; that he was willing to do anything for peace short of surrendering his rights; that to go to law would lead to strife, delay, and expense, but that he would go through with it all if driven to it. The impression which he made was that, if he could get the stock even by indirection, he rather do that than resort to the Courts; and in this connection he said that there was other stock in the same position as that, which he said he could get, and that, therefore, there was no reasonable excuse for the Company treating him as they had done. As the result of this conversation I had an interview with Oakes Ames. I inquired of him if there were not $5,000 Credit Mobilier stock that I could have. He said: "No, you declined to subscribe for it, and it has been disposed of." I replied that I had been informed that that amount, and more, was undisposed of, and that I could have fifty shares. He replied that the stock was disposed of, and that whoever had told me what I had stated was mistaken. I communicated this to M'Comb, who said it was just like Ames; that if he could take care of himself and friends, everybody else might whistle for their rights, and said: "See Ames again, and tell him that there is no mistake about the matter, and that I (M'Comb) know there is not." I did see Ames again, who said M'Comb's statement was not true, and repeated his former statements. I then asked him if it could not be arranged so that I could get out the stock. He replied that he did not believe it could be, but that he was going to New York, and would see what could be done. Some time afterward, Ames told me that he had arranged for ten shares for me at par and 10 per cent ex-prior dividends; that that was the best and the most he could do then, but he would see if he could do any more. I took ten shares, and asked him to arrange for the rest if he could, and not to do more than was arranged for. When I subsequently told M'Comb, he said: "Well, that is another of his tricks. He don't want to do any better, but if you insist on it, he will; that he (M'Comb) wanted stock on the ground floor, just as the rest had had theirs." I had talked so much to Ames that I concluded to await his movements; that anything further would look too much like anxiety, but, as I have stated, he never arranged for any more stock. Ten shares were on my hands. I held stock until some time in the winter of '69, when I sold it, the reason for which I will state. A good deal of contention had sprung up among the parties interested in the Union Pacific Railroad and Credit Mobilier, relative to the management of the offices of the said Companies, and an effort was to be made at a meeting of the stockholders of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, in March, 1869, to change a part of the Board of Directors. My opinion was asked for concerning the right of the stockholders in the Union Pacific Railroad Company to vote the shares held by them, regardless of proxy, which was said to run with the stock under the terms of the contract and agreement existing between the said Company, the Credit Mobilier, and certain parties designated as Trustees. In order to enable me to understand the question submitted, copies of certain papers were placed in my hands, some of which I have now in my possession, among which were the contract of Oakes Ames of the first part, T. C. Durant, Oliver Ames, John B. Alley, Sidney Dillon, C. T. Bushnell, Henry L. M'Comb, and Benjamin E. Bates, of the second part, the Credit Mobilier of America of the third part, an agreement between the aforesaid parties of the second part, in which they bound themselves to vote their own stock for which they held and should hold proxies, which was represented to embrace all that was issued or to be issued under the Oakes Ames contract in the manner provided in the agreement, some of the other papers not bearing directly on the question submitted. I examined the question, and gave an opinion to the effect that the stockholders of the Union Pacific stock could vote their own shares regardless of proxy running with it; that the affairs of the corporation could not be tied up in the hands of a few individuals in the way attempted by the terms of said contract and agreements, and that the scheme of the Credit Mobilier was one which might render every officer and Director of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, which was party to it, accountable to the latter Company for the profits accruing to him from the construction contract. Down to the time these papers were placed in my hands I knew almost nothing of the organization and details of the Credit Mobilier, or of the value of its stock, but than saw that there was abundant ground for further trouble and litigation, and, as one of the results, sold out my interest, and have at no time since been in any manner interested in the Credit Mobilier, nor did I at any time or in any manner have any interest of any kind or character in said Company other than as hereinbefore stated.

So far as Ames is concerned, his action was the result of my application to him for the purchase of stock. My action was induced solely by the conversations had with M'Comb, who was actuated, as I understood, by what he denounced as a gross injustice practiced on him by the Company, and it was well known to both of them, as it was to everybody, that my connection with Congress would end with my third term.

The reports of the testimony given before the Committee, as published in the newspapers, show that M'Comb has testified that he had requested Ames to let me have some Credit Mobilier stock. Not one word of this ever came to my knowledge — from him, Ames, or any other person, except as I have related in this statement, and I desire here to recall the fact that when the transaction above related occurred, the whole country resounded with the praise of the energy manifested by the constructors of the Union Pacific Railroad. The completion of the road brought to the surface contentions and quarrels amongst the parties who held the secrets and power of the Credit Mobilier. These developed the facts, which now give direction and tone to public judgment, and are not those with which I had or was paying for votes; that his election was not expected or desired by the people; that they could not afford to go home and defend their course, if they voted for Caldwell, without being paid for it. In such cases, the witness would refer the members to Smith and others, who were managing for Caldwell. Williams, of Johnstown, one of the members of the Legislature, told the witness that Smith had already promised him money for his vote. The witness heard that Len. T. Smith, Caldwell's friend, had employed Anderson to assist them. George Smith, of Leavenworth, who was also working vigorously for Caldwell, told the witness that he had arranged for the vote of Butler by agreeing that Caldwell would pay an outstanding note of Butler's for $850. George Smith told the witness another time that one of the members of the Legislature had sold him out and run off with the money which had been paid him.

The witness also testified that the Hon. Thos. A. Osborne, who was yesterday inaugurated Governor of KANSAS, was a member of the managing committee of Caldwell's friends, which conducted his campaign, purchased votes of members of the Legislature, etc.

Carney's cross-examination was postponed in consequence of Caldwell being ill.

FLACHER'S TESTIMONY.

John Flacher then testified to a conversation with Anderson, in which he said he had Caldwell's note for $5,500, given him by Caldwell for services rendered during the canvass, and intended to make Caldwell pay it.

ANTHONY RECALLED.

Anthony was recalled, and gave testimony that he was informed by Anderson that Sol. Miller took the $7,000 referred to in Carney's testimony for the Doniphan County delegation, and gave it to them.

TESTIMONY OF W. S. BANKS.

W. S. Banks, editor of the Leavenworth *Times*, testified that Caldwell gave him $2,000 for the support of his paper during the campaign. Banks also, that Caldwell told him that his election had cost $60,000.

SNEAD'S EVIDENCE.

James H. Snead, a member of the Legislature, gave evidence that one Hammond proposed the sale of his (Snead's) vote to Caldwell for $4,000, the amount to be divided. They went together to see Lem. Smith on the subject, but Smith was very busy, and they did not talk with him.

Adjourned to Monday.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—The Senate was not in session to-day, having adjourned over from Friday afternoon till Monday.

HOUSE.

PENSIONS.

Mr. MOORE, from the Committee on Pensions, reported a bill to revise the Pension laws, which was discussed and passed.

ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD LANDS IN IOWA.

The House proceeded to vote, under the operation of the previous question, on the bill to quiet land titles in Iowa. The bill passed—yeas, 94; nays, 70. It provides that the title to lands in Iowa heretofore approved and testified by the Department of the Interior for railroad purposes to aid in the construction of a railroad from Davenport via Iowa City to Council Bluffs, under grants made by Congress, according to the adjustment thereof made at the General Land Office, shall be confirmed to the Mississippi & Missouri Railroad Company, and the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company, and there assigns the corporations to whom lands were certified. This act is to be construed as conveying only any reversionary or contingent interest, which the United States may have in the lands, and all lands settled upon in good faith, and now occupied by homesteads or pre-emption settlers, are to be excluded from its operations.

PRIVATE BILLS.

A large number of bills of a private character were disposed of.

Adjourned.

CALDWELL.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—The Senate Committee on Elections this morning resumed their investigation into the election of Senator Caldwell of Kansas.

GOVERNOR CARNEY'S TESTIMONY.

Ex-Governor Carney was examined at great length. He corroborated the testimony previously given by Lem. Smith, Caldwell's partner, to the effect that at a private interview between Caldwell, Smith, and himself, Caldwell offered him (Carney) $15,000 if he would withdraw from the contest for Senator. This offer he soon afterwards accepted, and signed a paper, pledging himself that he would in no case become a candidate, in return for which, he (Carney) received Smith's note at thirty days for $10,000, given unconditionally, and Smith's due bill for $5,000, conditioned on Caldwell's election. The consideration named in the agreement was for the expenses incurred, and the assistance to be rendered by Carney. Smith's note for $10,000 was paid Carney at maturity. The due bill for $5,000 was paid last spring. After the election, and while Caldwell was on his way to Washington to take his seat in the Senate, Carney met him in a railroad car, and Caldwell told the witness that he was aware that the due bill had not been paid; that as soon as he got to Philadelphia he would remit to witness the $5,000 to pay it. Caldwell did not keep this promise, but spoke to Carney on the subject four or five times during the summer, and just before he came to Washington the next winter, he told Carney he would soon arrange to get some money from the Kansas Pacific Railroad with which to pay the due bill. Caldwell said the Kansas Pacific Company had promised to pay him some money to assist in his election; that they had not yet done so; that so far as he was concerned they would get no legislation until they kept their promise, and paid him the money. Witness testified that during the Senatorial caucus Monday P. J. Anderson, an employe of the Railroad Company, came to Smith, in his presence, and asked for $7,000 to be used. Witness indorsed Smith's check for that amount in order that Anderson might get it cashed. Witness believes Anderson got and used the money for political purposes in Caldwell's interest. Caldwell once stated to witness that he (Caldwell) would win if it cost him $250,000. Subsequently, Caldwell told witness that his election cost him over $60,000. Caldwell having told witness that he felt very grateful to him and his friends, and would do what he could for them. Several members of the Legislature made written application to Caldwell, through Carney, for various offices. On one occasion, when the witness presented to Caldwell such papers, Caldwell took out his memorandum book, and, after referring to it, said: "I don't owe that man anything; I paid that man for his vote." No member of the Legislature had then derived any office from Caldwell. The witness, therefore, knew of no other way by which the person referred to by Caldwell could have been paid, except by money. Witness could not remember the name of this person. It seemed, from Caldwell's manner on this occasion, that he had in his book a list of all the members of the Legislature, with their prices. Caldwell at another time told the witness that he had paid James F. Leggett $1,000 for his vote, and Byers, another member, $2,500 for his vote.

Before the election, Len T. Smith told Caldwell, in the witness' presence, that he had already involved himself to the amount of $40,000 for Caldwell, which he feared Caldwell would not recognize. Smith added, however, that he would pay one-half the expense in case he did not succeed by his arrangements in electing Caldwell, whereupon Caldwell said: "All right; go ahead." At times during the canvass Anderson would come to the Committee of Caldwell's friends and say he must have some more money. Smith would say, "Tell the fellows to be patient. They must have a little patience. The currency of the banks is all paid out, but more has been sent for, and will be here presently."

Anderson was employed by Caldwell and Smith to see all the members of the Legislature and get all the votes he could. From day to day, he would report that such and such member could be controlled for perhaps $500, $1,000, or $2,000 each. J. L. McDowell was another member of this working Committee made similar reports, on the reception of which the Committee would discuss what prices ought to be paid. Smith once told the witness that the Kansas Pacific Railroad Company had given him $10,000 to aid Caldwell in the contest. Witness was taken into the confidence of Caldwell. Smith now testified unwillingly. Witness talked to many members of the Legislature at the request of Caldwell and Smith. Sometimes the members would say to witness that they understood Caldwell was to have the due bill. Witness could not measure the motives and actions of the men who acted under a former state of facts, with no suspicion that they were not true and would not continue true to the end. The very fact that M'Comb threatened to carry his claim to the Courts was of itself calculated to allay any suspicion of fraud or wrong in the affairs of the Company, for such suit, would of necessity, bring to light the whole history of the operations of the Company. I wish to say in conclusion that when I entered Congress in 1861, I did so as the representative of a constituency almost unanimously in favor of the construction of the railroad to the Pacific. My predecessor had been Chairman of the Committee on Pacific Railroad. To his efforts in favor of the construction of such road, more than to any other one thing, he owed his last election to Congress. My district at that time was nearly co-extensive with the State of Iowa. It extended from the Mississippi to the Missouri Rivers. I desired to secure the location of the road so as to have it commence on the western boundary of my district, and thus secure connection with it for the various roads I was projected and in course of construction. The bill of 1862 was the result, and I supported it earnestly. I supported the bill of 1864, believing the representations made as to its necessity to be true. I worked as efficiently as I could to promote the interests of the section of country I was representing. I was a prominent friend of such legislation, as it would tend to develop that great Western country. I regarded the Pacific Railroad as the greatest of all measures proposed to effect that result. I believed it would hasten the construction of the several roads projected through Iowa, and thus secure to our people at an early day the facilities for transportation so much needed to provide for the growth, prosperity, and settlement of the State. The result proves that my judgment in this respect was not at fault. Consider what the country was a decade ago in comparison with what it is now, and I ask for no more perfect qualification of the support, which I gave to these measures of legislation, which have produced the result.

Mr. Wilson, turning to Ames, asked him if the statements which he had just made relating to him were true.

Mr. Ames replied they were.

Mr. Wilson then asked M'Comb if the statements relating to him were true, to which Mo' Comb replied that they were, most emphatically.

The witness then testified in answer to a question of Judge Poland, that he had stock carrying dividends with it. To the best of his memory, he realized a profit of $3,000 on the stock. He knew nothing about any other members of Congress having held stock.

As a Government Director of the Union Pacific Railroad, he desired to enter his protest, now, against the reports going around the country, that the Government would lose its investment in that road. He had no doubt the road would be able to pay back every dollar. Neither Ames, M'Comb, nor any one else attempted to influence the action of the witness as a member of Congress. He did not know at first whether he had a profit or loss on the stock. He would act again exactly as he did under the same state of affairs.

By McCreery—The witness was in Grimes' room when Oakes Ames came in and asked Senator Grimes to take $25,000 worth of stock in the Credit Mobilier. Ames said to Grimes, "We must raise money. If you will take the stock, I will guarantee you 10 per cent on your money, providing you will divide all the profits over 10 per cent with me." Grimes replied, "Well, I am satisfied with 10 per cent on my money," and agreed to invest.

RECORD AMENDMENTS.

Smithers, counsel for M'Comb, desired the personal allusions and reflections striken from Alley's statement, which the Chairman said would be considered.

GARRISON'S TESTIMONY.

C. K. Garrison testified that James Brooks introduced him to Durant, and the latter endeavored to have him invest in the Union Pacific Railroad, but he declined. In answer to a question of Poland as to what he thought of the reports, he said no one could believe all they heard. If they did, they would believe half of the Congressmen were interested in railroads.

KENNEDY'S EVIDENCE.

Geo. W. Kennedy, bookkeeper of Ames, testified that although the books of the Company in possession of the Committee showed he owned 30 shares of stock, he had no information of that fact. He could not swear to the fact, but thought he saw on a pocket memorandum book some time ago, two or three entries of stock to parties he supposed to be Congressmen, but could not remember. Several shares of Union Pacific were transferred to him, and retransferred back to Ames without consideration.

Adjourned to Monday.

NEW YORK.

The New Illustrated Daily Paper—The Murderers in the Tombs—A New Horse Disease—Political—Stokes.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Jan. 18.—The daily illustrated newspaper which has been contemplated in New York, it is now stated will be published by Goodsell Bros. It will be an evening paper, with two editions, called the *Graphic*. In size it is to be smaller than the *Sun*, but it is to have eight pages, with illustrations in four. The process of illustration will be by photography. Mr. D. G. Croly, late of the *World*, is manager. He will be assisted by A. Ford and others, and Mr. Lumley as chief artist.

Robert Bleakeley, who murdered his niece, Maud Merrill, at a house of ill fame, is reported to be about the only murderer in the Tombs whose appearance would excite pity. His nervous manner, his scantily furnished cell, his apparently extreme mental suffering, and all his surroundings, excite the notice of the visitor. John Scannell occupies a fairly furnished room, in which he receives his friends, and seems to enjoy life. William J. Sharkey is another well-kept prisoner, with a comfortably furnished parlor. Visitors bring him white grapes and other delicacies. King bears his confinement quietly, writing most of the time. He wears a velvet coat and fancy scarf, and smokes his cigars with nonchalance. The walls have pictures upon them, and his bureau has a bouquet and fruit upon it. Foster, the ear-hook murderer, likes seclusion, and keeps his inner door closed much of the time. A reporter says he has "dark eyes,—good eyes to get away from in a dark night." He smokes a cigar occasionally, and has an average amount of luxuries about him. A cell is being elegantly furnished for Simmons, the murderer of Duryea, when his ankle permits him to leave the hospital.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

NEW YORK, Jan. 18.—It is stated that a new horse disease of a dangerous character is prevalent in this city. The surgeons pronounce it to be spinal meningitis, and it is believed to be an outgrowth of the distemper recently prevalent, and caused by working the horses before they had fully recovered. There have been several fatal cases already.

A fusion was last night effected between the German Liberal Republican and the Democratic General Committee. A small number of delegates, not affiliating with either of the regularly organized wings of the party, held a meeting, last evening, which was presided over by Congressman Roosevelt, with a view to effecting the preliminaries of an organization.

Stokes is reported to have said, when speaking of the reported finding of a bottle of poison in his cell, that "he didn't see how people could think he would kill himself when he is certain of a stay of proceedings and a new trial."

Norton, who some time ago defaulted in the Post Office Department here, was rearrested today, and an increase in his bail asked to $115,000.

Ex-Mayor Kalbfleisch, of Brooklyn, is dying.

The funeral of the late Rev. Dr. Leavitt was held this afternoon, at the Church of the Pilgrims, Brooklyn. Services were conducted by the Rev. Drs. R. S. Storrs and Leonard Bacon.

WALL STREET.

Financial and Commercial Review for the Week—The Various Markets Yesterday.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Jan. 18.—During the past week money gradually eased up. Gold has shown increased strength, and the price has advanced from 111¾ to 113¾, with an increased business. The advance was chiefly the result of an organized "bull" movement, although large imports and some purchases of gold on American time accounts assisted.

Foreign exchange was dull, though a little firmer at the close. Some of the leading bankers here, it is said, have concluded that the increase in our imports can be traced to some extent to the facility given to merchants by foreign bankers in the shape of credits, and are attempting to restrict the system. They say the merchants here overtrade, because they find no difficulty in obtaining bankers' credits to the extent of £50,000 to £100,000 sterling without collaterals for three or four months, or, in other words, obtain, by mere asking, from $250,000 to $500,000 gold, which is just so much capital for the time being. This system of loaning exchange on collaterals for speculative purposes is also likely to receive a check in future.

Speculation on the Stock Exchange has been irregular, and, in the main, lower prices have been made. The dullness has been one of the most prominent features. Many prominent operators have been almost out of the market, and the course of prices regulated by the little professional speculators. New Jersey Central advanced from 100¾ to 104½, and Delaware, Lackwanna & Western, from 94 to 98, on the prospect of an advance in coal. Harlem advanced from 115 to 122½ on an announcement that the Underground Railroad was to be built to Forty-second street.

The foreign commerce of the port for the week was as follows: General merchandize imports (including dry goods), $11,530,268; produce exports, $4,454,423; specie exports, $328,155. The imports of merchandize and dry goods were the largest in amount, with two exceptions, ever brought into this port.

MONEY.

Money was easy to-day at 6 to 7. Prime mercantile paper, 8 to 12.

GOLD.

Gold was strong and higher, ranging from 112⅝@113¾.

STOCKS.

The stock market was tame and featureless.

PRODUCE.

Flour closes better for most grades. The assortment of good spring wheat flour is poor. Sales are reported of 7,000 barls, including 1,000 brls good shipping extras, seller last half of next month, at $7.50. Wheat closes stronger, the demand being chiefly for milling. Choice spring held firmly at prices above the views of shippers. Winter is strong and very scarce. Bacon is steady; 250 boxes sold at 6½c for long clear and 7¾c for short clear; 7 1-16c was bid for long clear for February. Cut meats firm, for dry salted shoulders, at 5¼c on spot; 100 boxes sold for February at 5¾c. Lard firmer, at 8¾c for Western on the spot; 50 tierces city sold at 8¾c for future delivery; 500 tierces for March sold at 8 7-16c.

SAMANA BAY.

Further Details of the Sale to the American Company—Creation of a Sovereign Power—Speculations and Surmises Regarding the Future Action of the New Nation.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Jan. 18.—The full text of the Samana purchase convention confirms the fact that the Company has obtained absolute sovereignty over the peninsula, with its inhabitants and private interests. The sovereignty conceded to the Company is greater than that of the State of New York, or any other State in the Union, for it includes the right to levy and collect custom duties, and to do many other things which can only be done by a sovereign nation. Baez not only sells them three extraordinary privileges, but he sells them the flag of the Republic of St. Domingo to use as they may see proper. Besides all this, the Company can build railroads and telegraphs in any part of the island, obtaining grants as extraordinary as those accorded to the Union Pacific and other railroads when Congress was giving away the public domain. Every league of railroad constructed by the Company brings its square league of land, and every three leagues of telegraph, a square league grant. The Company promised Baez to use all their influence with Congress to bring Dominican products into the ports of the United States, free of duty, which would be a singular discrimination against other tropical countries.

A most extraordinary feature of the treaty is that it frees the men composing the Company from the operation of our Register and Navigation laws. Under the acts of Congress, American merchants cannot buy ships abroad. This treaty enables them to purchase and employ Americans, can buy ships where it can buy them cheapest, for it has bought a flag under which to run them.

The *Herald* says on this head: "A few judicious alliances with American railway monopolies would make the Company as powerful in the United States as in St. Domingo, and in the end it might rule us as effectually as our tan-colored brethren in the West Indies."

[*To the Associated Press.*]

NEW YORK, Jan. 18.—A great deal of speculation is rife in this city as to the Samana Bay Company seeking aid from the United States Government in furthering its objects. It is thought that the Company will endeavor first to obtain the formal protection of our Government, and, if possible, to lease it a naval station in the bay, and, further, to agitate the idea of annexation. Already it is stated that powerful lobby interests are to be created in Washington, and that Congress will be asked soon to pass exceptional tariff laws applying to the trade from San Domingo.

THE WEATHER.

War Department Prognostications—Reports from Various Sources.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, DIVISION OF TELEGRAMS AND REPORTS FOR THE BENEFIT OF COMMERCE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 19—1 a. m.—Probabilities—For the Southern States, east of the Mississippi, fresh northerly to westerly winds, low but rising temperature, and very generally clear weather. For the Middle States, light fresh northerly to westerly winds, low temperature, partly cloudy weather except over the northern portion, where areas of light snow will probably prevail. From the Ohio Valley to the Lake Erie and the Upper Lakes, winds gradually shifting to southerly, easterly on Sunday, with partly cloudy weather and rising temperature. From Missouri and Kansas to Minnesota and Dakota, fresh to very brisk southerly to easterly winds and rising temperature, cloudy weather, with very probably snow.

NEW YORK, Jan. 18.—There was a sleet-storm this morning, and everything is covered with ice.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 18.—The weather reported from the Northwest this morning beats anything this winter. At Sparta, Wis., the mercury was congealed, and a spirit thermometer marks 45 degrees below zero. At La Crosse, Wis., 31 degrees; St. Paul, Minn., 31 degrees; Minneapolis, 34 degrees; Milwaukee, 8 degrees above.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Jan. 18.—This morning was one of the coldest of the season, the mercury standing at 8 degrees above zero.

CAIRO, Ill., Jan. 18—Noon—New ice in the Ohio River to-day; snowing and very cold.

CHICAGO, Jan. 18.—The Signal Service telegrams this morning reported the mercury below zero in the upper lake region and at Omaha. Snowing at Knoxville, Louisville, Cincinnati, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Buffalo, Rochester, Oswego, New York, and Philadelphia. Raining at New London, Baltimore, Washington, and Norfolk. At Quebec thermometer 7 above; Portland, Me., 23 above; Boston, 30 above; Buffalo, 7 above; zero at Toronto; Charleston, S. C., 37 above; Key West, Fla., 62 above; New Orleans, 31 above; Memphis, 23 above; St. Louis, 11 above; Chicago, 13 above; Cheyenne, 28 above; Corinne, Utah; 31 above; San Francisco, 50 above; no reports from Wisconsin or Minnesota.

SPECIE RESUMPTION.

Opinions of Leading Bankers and Merchants of New York on Sherman's Bill—Views of the "Tribune" and "Herald."

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Jan. 18.—Senator Sherman's proposition to redeem United States notes after the first day of next year, either in coin or 5 per cent bonds; to remove the limit from the National Bank circulation after July, 1873, and to repeal the requirement as to the reserves from banks redeeming their notes in coin or legal-tender after January, 1874, are a subject of wide-spread interest and discussion among merchants and bankers of this city.

Henry Clews does not think that United States notes are likely to be presented in quantities larger than can be redeemed in coin. The notes are distributed all over the country, and could not be spared to be forwarded to New York for redemption, nor would there be any motive for the noteholders attempting to convert them into gold so long as the one had the same value as the other. The only conceivable danger of a rush of notes upon the Treasury would arise from speculative combinations. Mr. Clews says any such combination would excite great public odium, and be fought by the banks. The rate at which the Treasury could pay the notes would fall below the amount of its current gold receipts from custom duties, and no impression would be produced upon the stock of gold in the Treasury. Besides, the Government, under this bill, would have the option of meeting these factious demands by offers of 5 per cent gold bonds, worth their face in gold, instead of coin, which would defeat the speculators. Mr. Clews thinks the National Banks will approve Sherman's plan, since it will make their circulation worth its face in gold. In addition to having about the same amount of specie that we had before the war, we should have $360,000,000 of representatives of specie, being legal tender, and serving as a basis

...ill sweep everything before it. ...en inches thick. At Trenton, ...eek has fallen several feet lower ... morning. The river is clear ... Scranton, Roaring Brook and ...a River have risen about two feet, ...e resulted. At Easton, Del., the ...rapidly and the ice running thick. ... the lower part of Lock Haven ... shore is inundated with three ... The ice broke and is going off. ... the Susquehanna is seventeen ... the ice is running, and the ...er the Kingston Road last night. ... fallen one foot since 1 p. m. It ... the river will rise, in which case ...estruction of property. At Nan...Middletown there was considera...ove town. At Williamsport the ... was ten feet above low water ...d communication with Lock Ha...errupted. ...ven the Susquehanna is full of ...aned up by the Linden bridge. ...port the ice is level with the city. ... from Bald Eagle Creek has flood...tween the Creek and Lock Haven, ... in the lower part of the city. ... The people are moving ... the guard-lock of the ... break, (such occurrence is immi...nore of the city will be inundated. ...lumber from Clear Field Kettle ...en, carried down Lock Haven ...et. Much anxiety is felt as to ...y develop. However, it is thought ...mage will occur.

...UBAN SLAVERY.

...m Spanish Residents in ... Against the Note of Secre... to Minister Sickles.

...spatch to The Chicago Tribune.

...Jan. 18.—The leading wealthy ...or those who sympathize with the ... in Cuba, residing in this city, ...d and forwarded to the Spanish ...e Madrid a lengthy protest against ...ion of Secretary Fish, as officially ...t to Minister Sickles, in regard to ...e.

...of the Spanish cause are to-day in ... news from Havana of a depres... It is understood the Spaniards ...h some serious misfortune, the ...er of which they refuse to dis...

...NATOR HARLAN.

...is Asked to Resign.

...spatch to The Chicago Tribune.

...owa, Jan. 18.—The *Herald*, the ...cratic paper of the State, to-mor... articles calling on the Iowa Legis... a resolution asking Senator Har... his seat in the United States ...ount of the revelations made re... before the Credit Mobilier Investi... ittee.

...ark...ble Phenomenon.

..., Jan. 18.—A most remarkable ...omenon occurred this morning be... sunrise and 8 o'clock. Mercury ...rmometer at the last place was forty... below zero, and at Milwaukee, eight... difference in temperature was due ...t currents of air, that of Milwau... the north-northeast brisk with a ... of snow, while, at Sparta and ... wind was from the ... with a clear sky. The ...he temperature at Milwaukee on ...hursday evening, at which time a ...f clouds worked its way across the ...g closely in the yake of the moon.

Obituary.

..., Jan. 18.—Samuel R. Graves, mem...ent for Liverpool, and ex-Mayor, ...y this morning.

..., Jan. 18.—Captain Isaac Everett, ...dest, and for a long time the most ...ilizen of this city, was suddenly ...ysis this morning, and died in a ...

He was about 70 years of age.

...an. 18.—The Right Hon. Edward ..., Baron Lytton, a well-known ...or, died this afternoon, aged 67.

...Liquor Law Violations.

...spatch to The Chicago Tribune.

...LD, Ill., Jan. 18.—In the cases of ...n and Andrew Klein, convicted by ...Court of Douglas County of violating ...uor law, Mr. Vocke applied to the ...rt for a *supersedeas*, on the grounds ...knowledge was not alleged in the ... and that the Court would not per... into the prejudices of the jurors ...*te jure* examination. This ruling ...e several indictments now pending ...nty.

...Fires.

..., Jan. 18.—A fire in John street this ...naged several silverware and jew... ments to the extent of $15,000.

...Jan. 18.—The Chelsea House, ...ses, in the northern portion of this ...rned last night. It was the property ...bins, and valued at $3,000, with ...e. The North American British for ... landlord lost $2,000 in furniture;

...alty, the Wife Murderer.

...Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

...ELD, Ill., Jan. 18.—The Supreme ...rt, refused to grant a *supersedeas* in ...McNulty, the Chillicothe murderer. ...ill be made to induce Governor ... commute the sentence to imprison... ...e.

...tal Boiler Explosion.

...on, Jan. 18.—The boiler in the saw ... Huffman & Co., at Martin, Ohio, at ...o'clock this morning, instantly kill... ...ffman, the engineer, John Hancock, ... Hanson, and fatally wounding four ...

...Murderer's Confession.

...on, Jan. 18.—Albert W. Chamberlain, ...an under arrest, charged with the ...an old man named George McCon... at Solon, Ohio, yesterday confessed ...mitted the murder.

Libel Suit.

..., O., Jan. 18.—John F. Linton, editor ...tesman, has been arrested for libel by ...Kile, Auditor of this county. Linton ... thief in an article published last ...

To be Hanged.

...ON, Jan. 18.—Ambrose E. Lynch, ...f murder in the first degree for kill... ...field on the 12th of last June, was ...in the Criminal Court, this morning, ...nded at such time as the Governor ...t.

Foreign Markets.

..., Jan. 18—11 a. m.—Flour, 20s 6d. Wheat—...d 12s 3d; spring, 11s 6½d@11s 8d; white, ...d; club, 12s 10½d@12s 2d. Corn, 28s. Pork, ...

...an. 18.—Consols—money, 92⅛; account, ...5-20s of '65, 93⅛; 5-20s of '67, 92¾; 10-40s, ...; Stocks, 49.

...ris, Jan. 18.—Rentes, 84 francs 30 centimes.

...ns, Jan. 18.—Cotton heavy; middling up... Orleans, 10¼@10⅛d; sales, 8,000 bales; ...,000 bales; speculation and export, 1,000 ...

...s—Red winter wheat, 12s 2d@12s 3d. ...@30s. Corn, 28s.

...ool, Jan. 18.—Corn—

...and middles, 34s; short ribs, 35s 6d.

...ew York Produce Market.

...K, Jan. 18.—Cotton—Very dull; middling ...c.

...ur—Flour very firm; receipts, 11,000 bbls; ...n and State, $6.10@6.55; common to good ...6.75; good to choice, $7.75@8.25; white ...$8.35@10.00; extra Ohio, $7.25@10.00; St. ...$13.00. Rye flour steady at $4.75@5.40. ...eat quiet; yellow Western, $1.40@3.50. Wheat ...quiet, 6,000 bu; No. 2 Northwestern afloat, ...; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1.69; inferior to fair ...g, $1.44@1.53; red Western, $1.54@1.57; ...hat unchanged. Corn steady; receipts, ...bd Western mixed, 46c; do in store, 43½c; ...46c. Oats quiet and steady; receipts, 11,000 ...ixed Western, 29@32c; Ohio, 33c; white ...35c.

...ley unchanged.

...uiet at 45@55c for crop of 72.

...Quiet and firm at 29@31c; Orinoco, 27@

...r fair demand and firm; fleece, 60c; pulled, ...

...—Coffee firm; Rio, 17¾@19½c. Sugar ...to good refining, 8@9¼c. Molasses steady; ...8@71c. Rice firm at 8@9½c.

...um—Crude, 9c; refined, 21½@22c.

...ine—Firm at 84@84½c.

...ork—Pork quiet; mess, $13.25@13.75; prime ...@14.50. Beef dull; mess, $8.00@11.75; ...@18.50; hams, $20.00@32.00. Tierce quiet ...ged. Cut meats quiet; pickled bellies, 8½c; ...long clear, 8½c; shoulders, 7½@7¾c; ...for March. Lard, 1-16c; short rib, 7c. ...astern steam, 8¼c; kettle, 8¾@8¾c.

...ow—Firm; Western, 11@11½.

...Firm; 12@13c.

...Steady at 12c.

LONDON.

Men of the Day.

Lord Lytton---Mr. Darwin---Millais, the Painter---Robert Browning.

Gustave Dore---William Morris---Swinburne---Professor Owen---Hollingshead---Bellew---Reade---Planche.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Dec. 26, 1873.

Among the Christmas books is a handsomely bound volume, containing "Cartoon Portraits and Biographical Sketches of Men of the Day." Most of the portraits, at all events, are extremely good, and one is tempted in seeing some of the number, to write a few lines from personal acquaintance and observation.

LORD LYTTON.

The likeness in profile of Lord Lytton,—takes twenty years off his age,—but then all artists, who are not photographers, seem to treat his Lordship in that way. I shall not soon forget my first impressions on seeing the portrait of the author of "Pelham," which hangs up in the long oak dining-room at Knebworth. The novelist there is the very type of physical beauty. His soft, silky hair, his dreamy eyes, his refined, *spiritual* expression, delight you; but in the room at the time was his Lordship himself, dressed in a blue frock coat, a high shirt collar, and stiff stock, with a heavy stoop in his shoulders, with long beard, and hook nose, with eyes neither dreamy nor bright, and with a mind-secluded look which deafness usually gives. Mr. Dickens was there, I remember, and Mr. John Forster and many more. We all looked at the painting, and certainly some of us smiled. But my seniors assure me that Maclise exaggerated very slightly indeed the good looks of the author, and that, when Bulwer gave the world "Falkland" (his first novel), he was the darling of women. He married very young, and no author could discourse more bitterly upon the uncertainties of matrimony. He won the Chancellor's medal at Cambridge in 1825, and in 1827 he was a married man. He published a tale when 15 years old, and in 1828 came "Pelham." He was then a popular writer for over forty years, and has produced over one hundred volumes. At the present moment we are waiting a work from his pen which is said to be something of an autobiography. [Since the above was placed in type, a cable despatch announces the death of the subject of the foregoing paragraph.—ED.] Lady Lytton lives still, one of the oldest ladies in the Peerage. The son, "Owen Meredith," will worthily sustain the family honors, and, both in literature and public life, will keep high the name which he bears.

MR. DARWIN.

The strangely massive head and overhanging forehead of Mr. Darwin lend themselves readily to the caricaturist; and the peculiar line of his studies naturally induces those who would parody him to place him among the imitative species from whom, it is the popular notion, he supposes us to have last proceeded. Mr. Darwin just now is the horror of popular theologians; but his theories are coolly received in science of the time. I, for one, have been amused, in reading his last work, to notice how freely he refers to his own children, and to his experiments with and upon them, in substantiation of his views.

MR. J. G. MILLAIS

is represented in the cartoon riding upon a palette, his brushes acting as fetlocks. The sun, bearing the words "Ruskin" in its centre, is shining upon him, and in his hands is a whip marked "Genius." After Mr. Ruskin defended the school of artists which Mr. Millais founded, the two became intimate. Mrs. Ruskin obtained a divorce under circumstances which obtained general sympathy for her husband, and then married Mr. Millais. By the latter union she has obtained in plentifulness those maternal joys which, she contended, could never, with her former partner, be her lot. Mr. Millais, in society, is full of confidence and a cheerful, positive nature. His features and his manner indicate a sanguine temperament, and it is right to say that he uses the influence which he has gained in the art world with conscientiousness.

ROBERT BROWNING,

in the portrait, is dressed in a long Scotch plaid coat, while in his hand is a lute; in fact, he appears as the "Pied Pipe." But Robert Browning is far from being "tall and thin." He is a strong, burly, gray-headed man, as little like the school-girl's imaginings of a poet as a man well could be.

TENNYSON

is depicted by the artist as swinging high in the empyrean of "public fancy." His high, conspicuous forehead is easily caught by portrait-painters. The critics are still differing widely over his last book, some, like the *Spectator*, pronouncing them divine; others, deploring the taste which takes them without a protest.

GUSTAVE DORE

can recovered from the fit of gloom and despondency into which he was thrown by the disasters of the Franco-German war. He is 40 years old, but he looks much less. He wears a mustache, but is smooth-faced and beardless. His hair is brushed back from his forehead, and is long and dark. He has a bright eye and a fearless look. Though French by birth, he was born at Strasburg. He is almost an Englishman by adoption, and is perfectly conversant with English places and people.

WILLIAM MORRIS,

smoking a cigar and reading a newspaper,—a dark, slightly-Jewish-looking man with rough, loose hair,—does not suggest anything to careless readers; but the author of "The Earthly Paradise" is a poet, and a very good tradesman also. Some folk may think the two incompatible, but it is otherwise.

MR. A. C. SWINBURNE,

from Eton and Oxford, has not touched trade, but he is marvellously democratic in his opinions. I am constantly told that he is in a consumption, and that his career is just ending; but his deathly pale face, black hair, and small, light figure, are still seen in London drawing-rooms.

PROFESSOR OWEN

wears on his face a perpetual smile, but the artists rarely succeed in catching it. As a rule, we are probably wise if you distrust the man who is always smiling. He may be "a villain still," and I dare say is. Men must be ruffled sometimes, and a systematic concealment of feelings is not a recommendation to confidence. But Professor Owen is always liked, and I never heard anybody declare that his smile had failed to answer its promise. His biographer, in the book before me, says that the Professor is to be seen, at about 10 o'clock on most mornings, in one or other of the streets leading in a direct line from Waterloo Bridge to the British Museum, on his way to his favorite studies at the Museum, where he is Superintendent of the Natural History Department.

JOHN HOLLINGSHEAD

is one of my "disappointments." In him is lost one of the best journalists I have known. Quick, daring, and fertile, he was winning golden spurs by newspaper and periodical writing, when disgust with the world, for refusing to be all Benthamites, led him all at once to throw away the pen, and to accept the management of the Gaiety Theatre. If I see my old friend now, it is in the green-room, and his talk is of "parts" and of scenes. He is about 45 years of age, and is as full of vigor as before; but I repeat, he is a disappointment, and he may be regarded as one who persists in disregarding the "promptings of Nature." Let him leave those stuffy footlights, and "all will be forgiven."

MR. J. C. BELLEW

hopes to fill his pockets with American dollars, and I can understand that there are some in the States who will be fascinated by his speaking eye, by his smooth, white hair, and his emotive voice. His biographer, in the book before me, remarks: "Doubtless he owes no inconsiderable portion of his success to his hair, which he wears in a most melo-dramatic fashion." This is a funny cause of success, but the writer is not far wrong. Mr. Bellew's real name is Higgin. He has been at everything in his time, but now finds rest from his wanderings in Roman Catholicism and public readings.

CHARLES READE

appears in the cartoon seated on a quill, with wings, and bearing on his shoulder a fac-marked "imagination." Mr. Reade's hard, abrupt style is seen in its worst development in the story which he wrote lately for the *Graphic*, and he is such a peppery author that it is a surprise to find six months go by without a threat from him of half-a-dozen actions-at-law. If I were to say that the wonderfully-eulogistic sketch in this volume was written from material supplied by him, he would be threatening THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE; so I affirm nothing of the kind. The biographer has certainly caught the novelist's peculiarities of expression, and admires him as boundlessly as the novelist admires himself. The advice to the reader is practical enough: "Read him (i.e., Charles Reade), resign yourself to the magic spell of his genius, and be lifted above the cares of every-day life into the regions of imagination, peopled by his real creations. You may be trusted then to draw your own conclusions as to the real merit of his books." There are authors in this commercial age who would let the reader, who had acted on this advice, draw what conclusions he liked. The author of those sketches says, in his notice of Wilkie Collins, that that gentleman, having made the manufacturing of works of fiction the business of his life, it is a little provoking that he should so often ring the changes on "my art," "my purpose in writing the book," "the object I had in view," etc., as each of his later novels has probably brought him £1,000. Mr. Reade's admirer calls upon everybody to buy Mr. Reade's books, and then to pass judgment upon them. It is curious to note that "high art" and mercantile speculation occasionally meet.

J. R. PLANCHE

is to the fore to-night at the theatres. If the audience could but recognize his nobly-shaped head, bald as an egg-shell, and his animated features, certain to be visible on this Boxing-Eve, at one or other of the "temples of the drama," they would give him a round of enthusiastic applause. As a playwriter and antiquary, it has been his fortune to know intimately almost all the notabilities of the stage who have flourished from his youth to the present day, while his office as Herald has brought him in immediate contact with Kings and Courts; but theatrical audiences are rarely able to get him to come on to the stage and acknowledge their verdict on his play.

OTHERS.

Among other "cartoon portraits" in this volume, may be named Mr. W. H. Smith'r, the news-agent, and M. P. for Westminster; Mr. Mudie, the well-known librarian; and Mr. W. Tinsley, the publisher. I don't know that any of these gentlemen deserve the prominence given to them. It is always interesting, however, to hear of successful industry, and it is pleasing to know that Mr. Tinsley, who now has a magazine all to himself, and who publishes novels by the hundred, was working as a farmer's boy before he was 12 years old, and that the only education he received was that afforded him at a cheap national school. Mr. Tinsley is now sometimes a contributor upon dramatic and social subjects to the pages of his own magazine, and the quondam farmer's boy holds his own amongst the literary folk with whom he has exclusively to deal.

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN.

Rev. David Swing's Flock Meet and Buy $21,000 Worth of Seats in the New Church, Which Will Be Ready for Occupancy May 1.

The meeting last evening, at the Clarendon Hotel, on Clark street, of the Congregation of the Fourth Presbyterian Church, Rev. David Swing, pastor, for the joint purposes of disposing of the seats in their new church, and a social, was numerously attended, and a success in every respect. The meeting was called to order by Henry W. King, Esq., Chairman of the Board of Trustees, who stated that the Trustees had already expended $40,000 upon the church, and that $40,000 more would be necessary to complete it and purchase a suitable organ. No other way to raise the required funds seemed so feasible as that of selling the pews, and the Trustees had accordingly fixed prices upon them, and they would now be offered for sale at the valuations respectively noted on the engraved plans which had been distributed among the audience. The terms of payment, as stated on the back of the plans, were as follows: 20 per cent cash; 20 per cent in note payable May 1, 1873; 20 per cent in note payable Aug. 1, 1873; 20 per cent in note payable Nov. 1, 1873; 20 per cent in note payable February 1, 1874. Notes to carry interest at 10 per cent. The annual assessments on the pews sold, when ready for occupancy, shall be 10 per cent on the value in the plan, and shall at any time exceed 12½ per cent, unless otherwise ordered at a meeting of the owners, called by notice given on two successive Sundays for that purpose, and then only by a vote of two-thirds of the owners present at such meeting. The annual rental of the pews unsold will be established by the Trustees, previous to the completion of the church, and will thereafter be regulated by the Trustees, on a basis of about 20 per cent of the values marked on the plan.

J. McGregor Adams, suggested that the pews be auctioned off at so much a choice, which suggestion was adopted. The following is a record of the sales: Albert A. Monger, first choice, $100; pew, $1,000. Second, J. McGregor Adams, $35; pew, $1,200. Third, J. Hall Jones, $30; pew, $1,000. B. F. Page, fourth, $30; pew, $1,200. H. W. King, fifth, $20; pew, $1,800. W. L. Ewing, sixth, $55; pew, $1,000. Hon. H. F. Wait, seventh, $25; pew, $900. A. Keith, eighth, $50; pew, $600; T. S. Chard, ninth, $30; pew, $500; W. Sprague, tenth, $25; pew, $1,000. E. Hempstead, eleventh, $35; pew, $1,000. J. Crerar, twelfth, $25, pew $1,000; Mrs. Hawkins, thirteenth, $10, pew $500; V. C. Turner, fourteenth, $20, pew $900; which, with several other purchases, made the total amount received in premiums and pews, about $21,000.

Mr. King said the result was most gratifying, and that the Trustees were confident that the church would now be occupied and paid for by May 1. The meeting then adjourned. The remainder of the evening was spent in a pleasant social, which was made the more enjoyable by reason of the success which had attended the business meeting.

ART AND ARTISTS.

Phillips is hard at work, as usual. He has a fine touching head of Rubinstein, and has fine portraits of Greenbaum, the banker.

Chandler, the Boston artist, whose studio is on the same floor, is finishing the portraits of Colonel Lippincott and Major De Young. They were Christmas surprises. He is now completing them from life. He has just finished Annie Mayhew, a fine likeness. We understand he is engaged on her sister Katie's portrait, and her character pictures. He has also on his easel a beautiful head of Josephine Logan, Boston's favorite contralto, now in Vienna. He is painting it from a study he made of her while in Boston.

Spread and Bigelow are busy.

Elkin has a fine picture of the Rocky Mountains on exhibition.

Norton's Midnight at Sea, is still on exhibition. It is a noble picture, and our lovers of art should purchase it. It would be a great addition to the fine pictures still around here.

METEOROLOGICAL.

The range of temperature through the week ending Jan. 18, as reported by L. Manasse, optician, under Sherman House:

	FAHRENHEIT.			
	8 a.m.	12 m.	3 p.m.	6 p.m.
Monday, 13th	44 A.	46 A.	46 A.	45 A.
Tuesday, 14th	38 A.	34 A.	36 A.	37 A.
Wednesday, 15th	48 A.	50 A.	52 A.	50 A.
Thursday, 16th	26 A.	20 A.	14 A.	10 A.
Friday, 17th	8 A.	15 A.	17 A.	16 A.
Saturday, 18th	16 A.	20 A.	18 A.	18 A.

Anticipated Coal Monopoly.

NEW YORK, Jan. 18.—A Pottsville (Pa.) letter states that alarm is felt in the Schuylkill and Lehigh Valleys at the prospect of the Reading Company effecting a monopoly in the coal trade. Coal men say that it is only a question of time when they will have to shut up business. It is also stated that every iron mine and all the large factories using large quantities of coal will be at the mercy of this monopoly.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 18.—At a meeting of coal operators, this morning, a resolution was adopted inviting retailers to join with them in the fight against the Reading Railroad Company. A general meeting was afterwards held, at which thirty retailers signed a constitution of coal operators. The price of membership is $25 for wholesalers, and $10 for retailers.

Postal Telegraphy.

NEW YORK, Jan. 18.—A series of documents are published to-day, setting forth at length the arguments for and against the proposed assumption of telegraph service by the Federal Government. Among these is a very long letter from David A. Wells, given from official data, statistics of telegraphy, letters from the Hon. Wm. Orton, President of the Western Union Telegraph Company, not hitherto published, and a letter from the Hon. Joseph Medill, Mayor of Chicago, addressed to Mr. Orton, taking ground in favor of the proposed Governmental purchase.

TURNER HALL.

Formal Dedication of the Gymnasium Last Evening.

The Grand Music Hall to Be Dedicated To-day---The Programme of Exercises.

The Chicago Turngemeinde met last evening to dedicate their gymnasium in the Turner Hall Building on North Clark street. The room is an elegant one, and furnished profusely with all the paraphernalia necessary for complicated "turning." It was handsomely decorated with evergreens in wreaths and festoons, and bright with the national colors neatly arranged upon the walls. The German-Americans never forget their devotion to the flag of the country of their adoption, no matter what the public business in hand may be. There were present a large number of spectators, and of invited guests, the Aurora Vorwarts, South Chicago, and Scandinavian Turnverein, all in the uniform of their societies. The members, and invited societies formed in order on the floor of the hall and listened to an elegant address from Mr. August Lang, the gymnastic leader of the Turngemeinde. Mr. Lang said that he considered the dedication of the gymnasium as the most important of the three days' festivities, because it was the very heart and cradle of the whole enterprise. When long years ago the society was formed it had to overcome many obstacles, and much energy was found necessary to place it on a firm foundation. But it had developed into a great power, and now promised even better fruit. The citizens of Chicago kindly assisted in its formation, and its membership soon became so large that it was reckoned one of the most prominent organizations of the kind in the country, surpassing many of those much older than itself. The history of the Turngemeinde made true the old saying that whatever was sound in the kernel must of necessity grow—this was according to the laws of nature. The tree they have planted promises long life, and rejuvenates itself again and again from the soil in which it is planted, because they had tried to educate and build up strong-muscled youth, and to fit them for the performances of life's duties.

The Chicago Turngemeinde had adhered to its purpose through all time, and had shown its wisdom by so doing. The result has justified the persistency of the effort. A man sound in body is healthy in soul, for his physical health gives him self-control. The occasion bore witness that what had been done had been well, thoroughly, wisely done. When the hall was burned the citizens of Chicago came again to the relief of the society, intending to show their full appreciation of the good work in the past. While the hall was building there were few accommodations for turning, and the society could do little for its members. Great credit, and the thanks of all were due to the Building Committee for their activity in the rebuilding, and that they had done their work so well. Now they were in possession of such a beautiful hall that they should ever be sacred to the objects for which it was built. The members should all attend zealously, bring in their friends, and try to increase the membership. They should make themselves aware that they had legs and arms, and learn what it was to be fatigued that they might have the pleasure of resting. The closing idea was beautifully elaborated.

After the speech there was turning in the usual fashion for an hour or two, the exercises showing that the teaching must have been excellent, where the pupils could lose so little by inaction. The gymnastics were interspersed with singing, and followed by a banquet suitable to the occasion. "Salamander" was drank, and with singing, speaking, and much mirth the festivities were prolonged until near the small hours of the night. Nothing more thoroughly German than this reunion has ever been seen in Chicago, and it was enjoyed with great zest by all who participated.

TO-DAY'S PROGRAMME.

The following is the programme for the dedication of the hall to-day:

TWO O'CLOCK P. M.

1. Overture (Festival) by Leutner.
2. March of the Turners into the hall, accompanied by music composed for the occasion, by Hoffmann.
3. Prologue, composed by Hon. Caspar Butz, declaimed by Mrs. Methus-Scheller.
4. Singers' Prayer, male chorus, with orchestra accompaniment.
5. Delivery of the key by the Secretary of the Building Committee, Turner Chs. Mayer, to the President, Jacob Boos.
6. Oration in German, by Turner F. Lackner.
7. Oration in English, by Mr. Washington Hesing.
8. Male chorus, The German Song, by Kalliwoda.
9. Good cheer! Gaiop, by Hermann.

EVENING—GALA CONCERT.

1. Jubel—Overture, by C. M. von Weber.
2. Concert Aria, sung by Miss Anna Rossetti.
3. Trombone Solo, Mozart, by Mr. H. Braun.
4. Rhan Dhu Boat Song, by Mr. Jos. Schmal.
5. To the Fatherland, by Kreutzer, sung by monster male chorus.
6. Festival Overture, composed for the occasion by Mr. F. Hoffman.
7. Aria from "The Prophet," sung by Mr. Edward Schultze.
8. Variations of Swiss Song, composed by Arditi, sung by Miss Anna Rossetti.
9. Waltz (New Vienna), by Strauss.
10. Quartette from "Martha," sung by Misses Rossetti and Wordragen, and Messrs. Ed. Schultz and Wm. Kellner.
11. Festival Song for male-chorus and orchestra, sung by 200 singers.

Musical Directors: Otto Lob and F. Hoffman.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

Excelsior Lodge No. 3, Knights of Pythias, will give their second annual ball at Snow's Academy to-morrow evening.

The dog tax is due, and owners who do not desire urchins to capture the canines should procure the "exemption" certificate.

The licenses of Frank Halleran and Harry Moore, drivers for the P. O. & B. line, were revoked by the Mayor yesterday. Drunkenness while on duty was the cause.

The second annual masquerade of the South Side Social Club will be held on Wednesday evening next at Avenue Hall, No. 147 Twenty-second street.

The United Sons of Erin Benevolent Society will hold their eleventh annual ball at West Twelfth Street Turner Hall, on Wednesday evening, Jan. 29.

The annual meeting of the Benevolent Association of the Paid Fire Department will be held on Tuesday evening, at the house of Engine No. 17. Officers for the coming year will be elected, and general business of an important character transacted.

The Board of Underwriters have appointed a Committee, consisting of Messrs. Critchell, Floyd, and Ayars, to examine and report upon the condition of the heating apparatus and flues of our city churches.

The masquerade ball of "Our Club" will occur on Tuesday evening, Jan. 28, at Snow's Academy, near the corner of Halsted and Madison streets. Prizes will be given for the handsomest and most comic costumes and characters.

A despatch was received yesterday by Mr. T. E. Chandler, of the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, stating that the Iowa & Minnesota Division, from Prairie Du Chien to Minneapolis, which has been crowded up for some time, was opened yesterday morning. Trains will commence running to-morrow.

The ladies of the First Unitarian Society, Church of the Messiah, will give a grand calico ball at Martine's Hall, corner of Indiana avenue and Twenty-second street, on Wednesday evening next. The Reception Committee is composed of some of the leaders of fashionable society in Chicago.

At the regular annual communication of Hesperia Lodge, the following officers were elected: D. J. Avery, W. M.; A. H. Vanzwohl, S. W.; W. A. Reed, J. W.; W. Stewart, Treasurer; C. H. Brenan, Secretary; W. M. Brown, S. D.; C. T. Forster, J. D.; C. P. Dibble, S. S.; W. E. Lewis, J. S.; M. D. Rapp, Tyler.

Box 245 was sounded at a quarter before 10 o'clock yesterday forenoon for a fire in a two-story frame building on the river, at foot of Fifth street, owned by Mr. Closon, and occupied by Ryan Bros. as a tannery. The owner suffered about $1,000 loss; the damage to occupant's property could not be ascertained. No insurance. Cause of fire unknown.

All who are desirous of joining the dramatic class of the Chicago Christian Union are invited to meet at No. 203 West Madison street to-morrow evening. All the old members are especially requested to be in attendance, as the management has been entirely changed.

Michael Lavin and Andrew Heim, two saloon-keepers who were convicted in the Criminal Court some days ago of selling whiskey to drunkards, and subjected to fines and imprisonment in the County Jail, were notified last evening that their counsel had succeeded in procuring a *supersedeas* from the State Supreme Court. They will be released on bail to-morrow.

The Amitie Club had a meeting on Tuesday last at the residence of P. L. Smith, Esq., No. 5 Forest avenue. The programme included readings, charades, and music, and these were presented in a manner most creditable to amateurs. The next meeting is to occur a week from next Tuesday, at the residence of M. N. Johnson, No. 617 Burnside street.

The Irish citizens of the southern and southwestern portions of the city will hold a mass meeting in aid of the Tipperary movement, at Corkery's Hall, corner of Archer avenue and Lime streets, at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon. The meeting will be addressed by Thomas P. O'Connor, of Tipperary, Commissioner Sheridan, A. L. Morrison, M. C. Quinn, of Peoria, J. F. Finerty, and others.

A frightful accident occurred at the corner of Clark and Twenty-first streets, at 10 o'clock yesterday forenoon. While switch engine No. 37 was passing over the Rock Island Railroad track at that point, a laboring man named Paul Wild attempted to jump on the foot-board, so that he could ride to his home, No. 300 Twenty-first street. His foot slipped, and he fell beneath the wheels of the locomotive, which passed over and cut off both of his legs. But little hopes are entertained of his recovery. He has a wife and two children.

The lecture on "Ireland against Elizabeth," which was to have been delivered by Colonel John F. Finerty, for the benefit of the Catholic orphans, under the auspices of the Father Mathew Total Abstinence Society, at their Hall on Harrison street, next Sunday evening, Jan. 26, has been postponed one week, until Sunday evening, February 2, owing to the concert for the benefit of St. Jarlath's Church (Father Cashman's) which will be given on the former date. Holders of tickets for the Father Mathew Society lecture will find them good on the evening of February 2.

A Card from Henry Greenebaum, Esq.

The "run" on the German Savings Bank, which lasted for several days, is happily ended without disturbing any of the great business interests of our city, and I feel prompted to express my lasting gratitude to the legion of friends who tendered me, in case of need, the use of currency in various sums, from $5,000 to $150,000, in order to sustain the bank. The great resources held at my command by Messrs. Greenebaum Bros. & Co. made it entirely unnecessary to accept any of the generous offers of my many friends here. I am much gratified in stating that the "run" was almost wholly confined to that portion of my German depositors who came to Chicago during the last year, operatives and laborers who lodged their small earnings in the German Savings Bank to the extent of 300 new accounts per month, without knowing anything either about myself or Chicago generally, and are therefore not to blame for having credited false and unfounded rumors about the solvency of the bank. Respectfully,

HENRY GREENEBAUM.

The Bryant & Stratton Chicago Business College.

We have frequently spoken of this excellent institution, and can now say that it is better than ever. Its new apartments are large and elegant. There are the large office, private office, main hall, three large recitation rooms, gentlemen's coat room, closets, and washroom, ladies' cloak-room, closets, and washroom, and the book and stationery repository. The entrance is by stairway, or by a richly upholstered elevator. There is also a package elevator in another part of the building, and speaking tubes from the front entrance to the college office, private office, and large hall. Altogether, this is the most complete arrangement for a Business College ever gotten up, and to Mr. H. B. Bryant must be given the credit of this great public improvement. The building is on the southeast corner of State and Washington streets,—the north end of Bookseller's Row,—one of the very choicest locations in the city.

Inducements Extraordinary.

A. G. Downs & Co., No. 324 West Madison street, for the next thirty days will offer their entire stock at cost price, and many things at great reduction from cost prices, including silks, velvets, dress goods, suits, cloaks, shawls, linens, flannels, blankets, cloths, hosiery, gloves, embroideries, notions, etc. Table linens, warranted pure, at 25 cents per yard. Ottoman shawls, half price. These goods must be sold to make room for spring goods, in our dress and cloak making rooms, we will make a reduction of 10 per cent on all goods manufactured. Customers can rely upon this sale as being genuine.

Something New.

We have seen "something new under the sun," in the unique signs recently erected on the magnificent warehouse of A. H. Andrews & Co., corner of State and Monroe streets. They are elegant and original in style and ornamentation, differing entirely from any we have ever seen. The design is original with the firm whose name it bears, and the coloring and gilding executed by Messrs. Savage & Sandys, of South Clark street. Mr. Savage's signs don't fall in dry or wet times, and such work as this must add to his high and well-deserved reputation.

BORN.

ROBERTSON—At 32 Depuyster-st., on the 16th inst., Mrs. Dr. David Robertson, of a fine boy. Mother and son doing well.

McINTOSH—At No. 10 Johnson-place, Saturday, 18th inst., Mrs. L. G. McIntosh, of a daughter, still-born.

MARRIED.

MACKER—McGRATEN—By Rev. Mr. Patterson, Jeremiah Macker and Miss Charlotte McGraten, of this city.

GRIMES—PALMER—In this city, Jan. 14, by the Rev. Edgar J. Goodspeed, Mr. G. F. Grimes and Mary E. Palmer.

☞ Philadelphia Ledger please copy.

LEE—EDWARDS—Jan. 11, Mr. Daniel S. Lee, of Chicago, and Miss Mary E. Edwards, of Spring Green, Wis.

DIED.

UNKREY—On Jan. 18, Peter Unkrey, aged 33 years. Funeral at his late residence, 40 Oak-st., Monday, at 13 noon.

☞ German papers please copy.

McCUSKER—Dec. 26, at her residence, 16 St. Vincent-st., Liverpool, Eng., Bridget, wife of Peter McCusack, and second daughter of the late John Walsh, Westport, County Mayo, Ireland.

MORRISON—In this city, Jan. 17, 1873, Dianah McKay, wife of Hugh Morrison, aged 49 years.

Funeral from No. 28 West Randolph-st., to-day, Jan. 19, 1 p. m.

☞ Ingersoll, Ont., papers copy.

TWIBLE—At New York, Saturday, Jan. 11, Anne, beloved wife of George Twible, aged 39 years.

The remains will arrive in this city, to-day. Notice of her funeral hereafter from her late residence, 154 East Division-st.

FROST—Jan. 18, 1873, Mrs. Elisabeth Frost, in the 64th year of her age.

Funeral Sunday, Jan. 19, from Second Universalist Church, corner Sangamon and Washington-sts., at 10 o'clock a. m., to Rose Hill in carriages.

HALL—At Englewood, county of Cook and State of Illinois, late of Strykersville, Wyoming County, New York, Jan. 18, Daniel W. Hall.

Funeral from the residence of his son-in-law, Isa J. Nichols, at Englewood, Monday, Jan. 20, inst., at 10½ o'clock a. m. Friends are invited without further notice.

BOWDEN—Jan. 18, Franklin C. Bowden, infant son of William and Margaret Bowden.

Funeral Tuesday, 21st inst., from residence, 207 McGregor street.

PRATT—While on a visit of a few days, at Baraboo, Wis., Jan. 15, M. F. Pratt, of this city.

Her remains were interred at Baraboo, Jan. 16.

LEWIS—Jan. 16, 1873, Harriet S., wife of David Lewis, of puerperal fever, at her late residence, No. 30 Emma street, aged 32 years.

The remains will be taken to Oakwood Cemetery, West Northfield, Ill.

DITCH—Mary B., beloved wife of John Ditch, aged 40 years and 10 months.

Funeral service at residence, 220 South Wood street, Sunday, at 2½ p. m.

☞ Jacksonville (Ill.) papers please copy.

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION

TUESDAY MORNING AT 10 O'CLOCK, THIRTY-six head of good horses, 2 buck harness, and lot of other harness, 2 express, 1 lumber wagon. Bring in your stock if you want it sold. No charge if not sold, at new brick barn, 242 West Twelfth-st.

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ALL FIRST-CLASS SEWING MACHINES, ESPECIALLY the Remington, on monthly payments, and work furnished, if desired, and delivered at your house free of charge. G. P. KERFOOT, 110 Milwaukee-av.

ALL PERSONS WHO HAVE SEWING MACHINES that have been in use for a year or more that they wish to dispose of can find a purchaser by addressing W 76, Tribune office.

A NEW $85 WHEELER & WILSON MACHINE—never been used, with all the attachments; a very handsome machine—will be sold for $50 cash. Address A, Tribune office, or call at 232 West Monroe-st., at 1 p. m., any day next week.

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SINGER OFF

CITY VS. COUNTRY.

A Comparison from a City Standpoint.

Something for City Readers Only.

And Consoling to Those Who Have No Place to Go to in the Country.

There are days in our lives that rouse all the *coureurs* in one's nature, and make us wish that, with a few civilized accessories, including a damask towel and a cake of Lubin soap in our pockets, we might luxuriate as vagabonds upon the face of the earth. Lovely June and October days, in which simply to live and breathe, are ecstatic happiness; and one would gladly be the idlest nomad that ever wandered unfettered by the cares of civilized life, or the laziest of Lotos-eaters drifting down the stream of Time. These, however, are very few, and "the cares that infest the day" press upon us, urging us to decisive action, and, in order to accomplish anything well, it is necessary to have some permanent standpoint, from which all our ventures shall be made, and to which all the returns shall be brought. This brings us at once to the question which we wish to consider, as to where that standpoint, to which we give that good old English name of Home, can be most advantageously situated.

With maturer years, and as our children grow up around us, we are led to consider where they can be brought up with the most beneficial influences acting upon their physical, moral, and intellectual status.

HEALTH.

Formerly the cry was, "Take your children into the country if you would have them healthy; let them have pure air, and plenty of it; plain country fare; and go to bed and get up with the birds." The city reeks with disease; it is overcrowded, and the little ones cannot play out of doors." The popular fallacy that the country is more healthy than the city is, except in the minds of those who deliberately shut their eyes to plain facts, completely exposed. Did you ever go into the country in autumn months that you did not hear warning rumors of fever? You, city-bred, to whom fever means some imported epidemic, open your eyes and ask, "What kind?" The usual answer is, Typhoid, occasionally varied with Spotted; or, as we should say, Cerebro-Spinal-Meningites. These, the effects of dampness, frequently assume an epidemic form, and if, in the typhoid condition, they are not usually fatal, they weaken the constitution, and act as an admirable fertilizer to aid the growth of such other seeds of disease as accident or inheritance may have planted in the system.

No place seems geographically exempt from this unhealthy influence. Prairie, sea-shore, or mountain-side appear to suffer equally from this conditional malaria; while well-paved streets offer an almost insuperable obstacle to the dissemination of its malignant action.

There are seasons, of course, when, sweeping over the land, Pestilence comes with her death-dealing power, and seemingly her harvest is much larger in the city than in country byways; but people seem to forget the immense difference in population. Five hundred deaths per week in a city having a population of half a million would be a very large estimate, and yet it would only be equivalent to two deaths per week in a country-place whose inhabitants numbered 2,000, which, we think, is quite as much below the average as the former is beyond. With the intelligent application of scientific discoveries to the prevention and cure of disease, which finds its ablest interpreters within the confines of a city, there is no doubt that, physically, people are better off there than in the country.

GOING INTO THE COUNTRY.

A mutual interchange of courtesies between the residents of town and country is undoubtedly advantageous to both, for a certain amount of change is necessary to invigorate one. Under the broiling sun of July and August, one gladly flees from the sight of baked bricks and mortar to the view of green fields, and we were about to say salt waters, but we think Chicagoans get a surfeit of that in their own river, which might be less objectionable if it could be distilled; so we will suggest instead a babbling brook, pellucid stream, or picturesque lake. Still, even then, what city-bred person does not miss his home-comforts, his morning paper, warm bath, and ever-ready gas, to say nothing of the tenderloin steak, the luscious coffee that knoweth not the aromatic flavor of the spicy fishskin, and the appetizing fruit, the choicest specimens of which have been chilled into delicious coolness by an abundant supply of ice? The wonderful beauties of Nature, at a season when she showers with lavish hands her wealth of summer verdure over hill and vale, is the only attraction that can induce one accustomed to the conveniences of city-life to take up his abode for a brief season where he must forego most of them.

BRINGING UP OF CHILDREN.

In regard to the bringing up of children, it will be readily conceded that the same parental care will produce the same results, wherever it may be exercised. Certainly, a mother has more time to devote to the care of her children in the city than in the country. Help of some kind is always obtainable, and the rougher obligations of housework are not so often imposed upon the housekeeper in large communities, where all classes gather to find a market for their labor as well as their produce, as in thinly-settled districts. Individual solicitude upon the parents' part must naturally be the principal agent in the proper development of the rising generation, and this, or course, is altogether dependent upon a conscientious consideration of the matter. The mother who has the interest of her children at heart will be earnest in her endeavors to procure for them the best social, moral, and intellectual influences that can be obtained, no matter where she may find it necessary to make her home. If, however, she does live in the city, she will be far more apt to have her attention called to the various progressive attainments in each of those spheres, and also have an opportunity to see them practically illustrated.

PHYSICAL EXERCISE.

In regard to mere physical exercise, the city-bred child seems to have an advantage over the one brought up in the country. Even during the intense heats of summer, there is always a shady side of the street, where the little ones can walk, and, when cool enough, trundle their hoops, or learn practically to realize the truth of many propositions in natural science, such as the powerful attraction of gravitation and cohesion, force, compound motion, equilibrium, etc., while they endanger the limbs of pedestrians with bicycle or tricycle. These amusements country roads forbid; nor is the skipping-rope of more avail, for neither mud nor dust is particularly pleasant for the children to whip up.

In winter, if the police properly attend to their duties, there are clean, dry pavements, over which the little ones can run to school; while the continuous block of houses which helped to shut off some of the blazing sunshine in summer equally tempers the keen blasts of the cold season, and the extremes of temperature are never so vividly realized in the city as out of it. Vehicular locomotion is also much easier, for one can hardly be snowed in in a city, the constant necessities of travel keeping the streets all open; therefore, to those who enjoy driving, or who make that their usual mode of inhaling the air out-of-doors, the city still presents better opportunities for so doing than the country. Many a farmer's wife especially, in the spring of the year, is shut within doors on account of the impassable state of the roads, while the children have to plow through mud or snow on their way to the district school. Well do we remember being summoned to the country once, in early spring, to attend a funeral, intending to return immediately; but there came a thaw, and neither love nor money could bribe any of the farmers to take us to the railway station, eight miles distant. They would neither risk horses nor wagons, though one old Dutchman offered us his wife, "Old Slip" he called her, while he rejoiced in the sepulchrous sobriquet of "Lovely Bleaw,"—*Anglice*, Hezekiah. We could not accept the vrow as a substitute for the equine animal, and so were kept in durance vile for over two weeks, until one individual, more courageous than the rest, harnessed an old mare that had been turned out to die to an old lumber wagon guiltless of springs, and, with many a jolt, conveyed us to the haven of our desire. We did not seek the country again that season.

WATER.

Again, there is the unlimited supply of water which is available for every city resident, introduced as it is into dwellings, until

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LOUIS NAPOLEON.

The Career of a French Politician---His Resemblance to Fremont.

Raising Men Like Vegetables---Methods of the Emperor---The Coup d'Etat.

Napoleon's Moral Influence---His Theatrical Royalty.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.

Where he had often lived the life of a politician with the Presidency on the brain, Napoleon died, near the metropolitan district of the English. He had met the other and greater politicians of his party there, and they had hatched little conspiracies against the French people, which pipped off the French coast, and hopped a little, and perished. He went into France at last when the gate was wide open, and overthrew the Republic by judicious demagogery and by the weakness of French society.

Louis Napoleon was sustained by all the timid side of the world; in France, by the tradespeople of the towns, and, in the provinces, by the small farmers. He was sustained in England by the commercial and banking elements, and by capitalists, and, to a great degree, by the master-spinners. He was sustained by the *Times*, and by Cobden, and by the vulgar reverence which has always existed in English operative life for the name of Napoleon.

He was sustained by North Germany even more than by England, and particularly by the officers of the Prussian army. The Germans of the Valley of the Rhine looked to Napoleon as a protector rather than a covetous neighbor, and hoped to stay the Prussian's rapacity by the jealousy of the Empire. In Italy, the Emperor was at all periods popular with some one party; and, in Spain, with a part of all. He had an obligation to Switzerland which was a steadfast bond of courtesy; and, in Turkey, Egypt, and Barbary, he was probably the most popular Frank in Europe. We all know that the Irish in America, as at home, lived in almost personal loyalty to his name; and the Slaveholders of the United States covertly admired his form of Government, and might probably have imitated it in the South had they achieved a nationality rent from us.

And yet, there was nothing substantial in this man's Empire, except a standing army recruited by conscription. He ruled by repression, and appropriated the genius and fervor of France to his own reputation. The best of him was his courage, and he was at the highest when he sat at Solferino, on the back of his stallion, and made both Vernet and Meissonier paint him there.

A PARALLEL.

I have always associated him in my mind with John C. Fremont, and I still think that Fremont was more nearly like Napoleon than any politician in Europe. To go into particulars would throw me off my thread. They were both adventurers; started in life under strong family patronage; both showily capable and fond of gimp; both with immeasurable claims, and both refractory soldiers; in both, mankind was deceived, and a part of it will always continue to be; both had ambitious wives, and both headed the newest party in their respective countries. Mental points of resemblance there seems to have been also. They were successful, superficial, and versatile Bohemians, attached somehow to great orbits. Who can explain an adventurer,—the good that is in him, the dramatic that is put on by him, the value of his momentary impulsions, or what he might have done with his possibilities? But we know that nothing is genuine which will not stick. Of Fremont there is nothing durable; he was always a great man in the beginning of everything, and he petered out about the time it came to get some real consistency. But, under Popular Government, there is no mischief in such examples. It is only when they wear the black mantle of Kingcraft, and ensnare themselves with the farcical oil left over to us from barbaric Judaism, that they make girls, snobs, and travelling Americans skeptical on popular institutions.

REMINISCENCE.

During Napoleon's meridianal career, I spent thirty months in Europe. They were parts of 1862, 1864, 1866, and whole of 1867. And I, at the time, was a diligent newspaper-reader, fond of locality, and willing to walk twenty miles to see something suggestive. I was a Radical from my childhood, and never sympathized with Napoleon, except when some advocate of a longer line of sovereignty abused him. From the Torysm of Kinglake and the toadyism of Russell, I stood equally removed; but it was not until I abandoned the subject of the Old World and settled in Washington amongst politicians, that I could comprehend an apology for Louis Napoleon.

He was necessary to a clique of unscrupulous politicians who wanted to master France so they could get and keep the great offices. The whole game which Victor Hugo describes in *Napoleon le Petit*, which Kinglake nails in his book doubly interesting by stealing almost bodily, was nearly identical with the nature of some Presidential campaigns in America. The difference in the mental robustness of the people of the two countries is vast. An American child has that royal irreverence which is in perpetual ebullition against any effort to patronize him. A French man is a child, and not by nature, but by a thousand years of vicious culture, and the most vicious of all have been the years of the Empire. The Empire raised men as gardens raise celery, covering them from the light in military rows, and under watch and ward always.

"See my citizen," says the Imperial gardener, holding out his bleached stalk. "The object of Government is to make man a respectable vegetable. This is a specific against nervousness!"

The game of the French politician has been made easy by the preparation of this kind of citizen for his victim. The politician is the same in both countries, but the man he is to operate upon is not the same.

NAPOLEON'S METHODS.

Even the vices of the American character save it from despotism. An arms-bearing race, "good shots" with the rifle, and perfectly alive and competitive in neighborhood-organization, can never be overrun, except by a vast army, silently supported by a vast office-holding element, which is virtually expatriated from the very neighborhood in which it lives, and looks and leans toward the Capital. The postmasters, the tobacco-sellers, the licensed liquor shops, the telegraph-operators, the village *gendarmerie*, the orthodox priests, the sheriffalty,—all these had passed under a Central Directory before Napoleon came. A standing class of office-holders is always on the watch for a new hirer, and Louis Napoleon became Napoleon III. when Persigny, St. Arnaud, and De Morny had "seen" the Department (same thing as an American State) politicians, and given the local journals some printing. The song which the peasantry is said to have been captured by was short and to the point:

Francaise, voulez vous du bon?
Choisez Napoleon!

The army, police, registry, etc., were all under central control, and acted their part. The *Coup d'Etat* was merely a good deal of murder done in the Capital in the name of the Provinces (otherwise "the Nation"); and the same machinery which made a "Prince-President" confirmed an Emperor and acquitted a murderer.

NAPOLEON'S ARMY.

The *Coup d'Etat* might have been impossible had the soldiery been justly considered by the Parisian people; but Socialism murdered the troops by scores and hundreds during the days of the Republic, and the *Coup d'Etat* was the vengeance of the army, as well as the perjury of the French President. Here we derive a lesson for the treatment of our own regular soldiery, which is too often abused in Congress from mere envy and the spirit of interference. It was the "sunts of John Randolph and other uncharitable civilians which had so nearly destroyed the *morale* of the army that, after the acquisition of Louisiana, it had nearly become the Government there, and in 1812 was generally inefficient. The frequent use of troops in large cities, after the prevailing fashion in New Orleans, is hazardous to Liberty, because it familiarizes the public mind with the interference, and makes usurpation easy. Wise indeed were the founders of this country that they pitched its Capital in a quiet spot, and wiser the ways of Providence which distributed the people in many cities, each watchful, independent, and resisting. The Capital of France, after the downfall of Napoleon, is removed to Versailles, which is a city nearly of equal population with Washington, and three hours' march from Paris.

THE EMPRESS' MORAL INFLUENCE.

The age of Napoleon when he became President was a little short of 41. He served nearly one American term, or three years barring a month, and, after his usurpation, enjoyed the purple nearly nineteen years, or more than two years longer than Louis Philippe, four years more than Louis XVI., and nine years more than Napoleon I. It has been charged that he was illegitimate, like De Morny, his half-brother, and without any of the blood of Louis Bonaparte of Holland; but this rests upon no more than a Parisian scandal, and, if true, would establish nothing; for he made his alleged uncle his providence and guide, sacrificed to his memory, and wore all his togs. Even in his marriage Napoleon imitated General Bonaparte, taking a wife amongst the *noblesse*. There was very little difference between his Empire and that of some of the Spanish-American Presidents. Old Santa Anna is a faint reminder of the man; and, as the greatest product of Santa Anna's reign was the liberation of Texas and California, and their settlement by a rational people, so the greatest advantages attributed to Napoleon are the release of Germany and Italy from constrained provincialism. He could not stay the work he started in Italy, and his silly interference with Germany on the Spanish pretext made a powerful Protestant Kingdom on the Continent, repaired the larcenies of the past, gave Spain a tolerant King, and reduced the Papal State to secular correction. Some people like some of these things. A good many do. Louis Napoleon's reign reduced the prowess of France by overbanting, so that it was unable to prevent the rearrangement of Europe. The French Emperor is thus like the painted woman in the tableau, central and spangled; but the real actors are distributed around in plain clothes. They are Cavour, Bismarck, Juarez, Seward, Prim, Thiers, Garibaldi. The moral value of Napoleon to the world may be measured by the fact that, at his surrender, the credit of the country suffered nothing, even with the vast obligations of his failure heaped upon it; while the Christian Church in all its branches took courage, and Socialism and Communism delayed not to perish upon his pyre. The German cannoneers in the sight of Paris waited till the Republic had bombarded the Commune; and, since then, France, struggling with debts, has been happier than France struggling with the illusions of Glory and the counter-illusions of Socialism. M. Thiers is too old to insure a stable Government to France, and too much infatuated with the First Napoleon's genius to go very wide of the Third Napoleon's mistakes. But the public debt will sober France, as it was sobered after 1814, when an unmistakable despotism, wearing no illusions, but all the dismalness of Bourbonism, provoked a National spirit, a patriotic literature, and tolerance amongst partisans. That was the period of Lafayette, of Lamartine, of Beranger, Arago, and Manuel. Political France under Louis Philippe was corrupt as the American Senate; but it was material, sober, and industrious, and it achieved nearly all the great internal works which should have made liberty easy after the Revolution of 1848.

FRANCE'S MATERIAL INCREASE.

Much has been said of the splendor of the architectural revival of Paris and the French cities under the Empire; but this went on contemporaneously with the improvement of Christendom. New York, London, and the cities of interior America and Austria developed relatively like Paris; for the mines of the world were opened, exchange and travel were general, and the elder Continents toiled for Europe, so that Europeans at leisure made France their *Mabille*. Life in the cities was made immeasurably more complete, while the Provinces, which were the political bulwarks of the Imperial politicians, lay in the easy trolls of ignorance,—insinuative, boozy, and truly loyal. The great material works of the Empire were the Alpine Tunnel and the Suez Canal, and the rehabilitation of the ports and docks; but the commerce of France was subsidized in vain, and the great navy, and the several schemes of colonization in Cochin China, Barbary, and Polynesia, were barren of result.

IMPERIAL POLICY.

The Emperor's Life of Cæsar but proved the restless conscience and childish assumption of its author, who resembled his prototype chiefly in that he had conquered Gaul. As a soldier he was contented with the earliest salutations of victory, and the peace at Villefranca was made with the haste of one whose heart was set on bearing the palms of Italian gratitude. The congratulations of a bleeding country redeemed. The campaign of the Crimea seems, even at our distance, like a flash in the pan, whose beneficent effects require a book to explain them. And then comes Mexico, where Napoleon played Burr and Maximilian Blenherhassett, and the Mexican loan at home dissatisfied even the sordid *bourgeoisie*. In short, the crazy advance on Germany, with an army cipher-up according to fraudulent rolls, weapons whose efficacy appeared chiefly in the bluster about them, and Generals and Marshals debauched by luxury!

It is with wonder that we remember how such a Theatre-King as this had nearly had it in his power to interfere in the American contest, and in favor of Slavery, (of course). But he would have made no impression, with only France to back him, upon the coasts of the United States. His navy had not the material, and his people had not the disposition, to do us serious injury. He might have released some blockaders, whose bills France must have settled at last; but our merchant marine was doomed already,—not by the corsair, but by political economy.

A SECOND-RATE AS A SOVEREIGN.

The life and reign of Louis Napoleon abound in revelations of the parvenue. His farce of a plebiscitum in Venice, Lombardy, and Tuscany; his coining of phrases to set the vulgar to gaping,—such as "The Empire is Peace;" his spasmodic appearances in public, and speeches to throw Europe back on its haunches; his importation of Spahis and Turcos; his camp at Chalons; his policy of reservation, tempered by surprises; his discovery of Kings for other people; his fondness for adventurers and big operators,—these things he never ceased to do until he sprung the quarrel upon Prussia on a foolish pretext, and gave up his sword "since he could not die on the field of battle."

In his period, the morals of France grew so bad that its drama and literature were the pest of civilization. French debauchery passed Asiatic excesses, and French atheism and French bigotry divided the population between them, giving neither conservatism nor progress a space to stand upon.

It is to the honor of France that the material is left to rebuild upon after this Showman's Empire. GATH.

The Louisville Lottery.

The Louisville *Commercial* has been "investigating" the great Louisville Library lotteries and their management, with a view of discovering how much money the Library got, and who divided the balance. For the first great concert there were 35,000 tickets sold at $10 each, making $350,000 receipts. The amount expended in gifts was $192,500; over $46,000 was paid to agents; over $58,000 for advertising; and Mr. Peters, the expert who got up the concert and managed it, divided with the Library Association the remainder, the share of each being $22,700. Peters seems to have made a good thing out of it. The account of expenditures for the Library shows that $9,600 was used in purchasing books, which the *Commercial* disrespectfully says "would not have brought over 10 cents a pound under the hammer," and the remainder went in payments on building, salaries, and the like.

The second concert was managed by Governor Bramlette, who succeeded Peters in the contract. For the two concerts given under his management there were 75,000 tickets, which, at $10 each, amounted to $750,000. Of this sum $375,000 was expended in gifts, $109,000 and upward in advertising, over $83,000 to agents, and the remainder was divided between the Library and Governor Bramlette, being a little over $90,000 to each. A pretty good thing for Bramlette.

White vs. Black.

From the New Orleans Picayune, Jan. 14.

That was a charming levee yesterday in Mr. Kellogg's parlor after the inauguration ceremonies at Mechanic's Institute were concluded. The "influential" colored element was excluded from the first table; in fact, the so-called Governor-elect preferred the "white trash," and his hospitality was accordingly shared by Chief Justice Ludeling, Judges Durell, Dibble, and Howe; Dr. Gaines, of the United States Navy; Chief of Police Badger, Collector Casey, ex-Mayor Flanders, and many others, Senators and Representatives, and last, but not least, His Excellency, P. B. S. Pinchback! Congratulations followed; huge bumpers in honor of the occasion were emptied; but all this time the faithful Sambo remained on the outside, stupidly wondering why it was there was no place at the festive board for him. Presto change! Kellogg made his exit in some mysterious manner, followed by Pinchback and the remaining distinguished guests. Then the doors were thrown wide open, and in poured the faithful, with his Majesty Don Cæsar at their head. No wine remained, however. Great was the astonishment, and not loud but deep were the murmurs of discontent. There is a moral in this, which it would be well for the colored people to ponder.

"MIDDLEMARCH."

When Charles Dickens saw "George Eliot's" first story, "Scenes from Clerical Life," then publishing in *Blackwood's Magazine*, he wrote to his friend Forster: "Do read them; they are the best things I have seen since I began my course." It was such praise this incomparable writer won by her first work. She was then struggling for recognition; but, in the years that have elapsed since this master-mind knew her kindred genius, "George Eliot" has taken her place as the greatest of living writers of English fiction. What Dickens said of "Clerical Life" can be said of all her writings. They are the best. "George Eliot" is herself her only rival. Her last book, "Middlemarch," is the greatest novel we have had since the one that preceded it from the same hand. It is more than fiction; it is truth. It is marked by an anatomical insight into social and individual nature; it is full of humor as delicate, to use one of her own expressions, as the flash "from a sunlit wing."

Not by transcending, but by uncovering, the life around us, the author has woven a story of entrancing beauty. She ignores the trap-doors, assassinations, intrigues, and catastrophes of ordinary novelwrights, and moves us with that deeper every-day tragedy which lies in the very fact of frequency. On every page of her narrative are thoughts that delight us by their completion of our own half-formed ideas. The style in which the book is written is, to our mind, the clearest, freshest English of the day. "Middlemarch" is, above all, a work of art, beautiful and true in its delineations.

"George Eliot's" work has a deep significance. She represents the feminine side of modern thought. She is the intellectual mate of men like Spencer, Buckle, Tyndall, Huxley, and Darwin. She does not reproduce their theories and terms; her book does not serve to lure the reader into ambuscades of protoplasms, evolutions, and Darwinism. She is too fine and too honest an artist to pervert her novel, in the impertinent fashion of the day, into a mere artifice for propagandism,—a sugar-coating for pilulous arguments on the suffrage, or prison-reform, or religious dogmas. No fiction was ever more free from such ulterior purpose than "Middlemarch." It is a story, not a treatise. But it is the complement of the stronger scientific work of the present. day "George Eliot" stands by the side of the thinkers of today, thinking. While they are applying to the problems of life their brains, and attempting a solution by masculine methods of historic, scientific, metaphysical research, she, with her womanly intuitions and sympathies, is surveying the limitations of modern life, and is putting to its social problems her heart. This she does with the unconscious directness of genius. She rises far above the didactic dullnesses of the novel "with a purpose," to make us feel "the meanness of opportunity," the "unattained goodness," and the "tragic failure," which the social sterility of the day brings to "passionate ideal natures which demand an epic life."

"Middlemarch" is singularly free from the pretension of a purpose, the air of having some good lesson cloaked under its brilliancies, of amusing us and making us good-natured, in order, at the propitious moment, to insert a nauseous dose of medicinal advice or morality between our relaxed lips. It is simply the story of an ardent, undisciplined, noble, and beautiful girl, yearning for an ideal life, and beaten down to common-place by the crushing "meanness of opportunity." No moral is given, but even sluggish minds are forced to draw the obvious lesson. Such methods are much above those of the Utilitarian reformer as the winged logic of the intuitions is above the crawling syllogisms which the latter sets in motion. There is a spiritual fellowship between the faculties, which transmutes sensation in one into action in another. In this way our Shakspeares, Mendelssohns, and Thorwaldsens, by quickening our souls, better our daily life, and art becomes the ally of morality.

"George Eliot" is an artist in words, who paints, sings, sculps characters, and seeks, like her fellow, Shakspeare, to hold the mirror up to Nature. She has no "purpose" further than to be true. No one has better described her aim than "George Eliot" herself in the seventeenth chapter of "Adam Bede." If she were a clever novelist, she says, she would oblige no creep-service by after Nature and fact, but able to represent things as they never were and never will be, her characters would be of her own choosing, and would be unexceptionable. As it is, she feels content to tell her simple story, without trying to make things seem better than they are; dreading nothing, indeed, so much as falsity. The pencil is conscious of a delightful facility in drawing a griffin; the longer the claws and the larger the wings the better; but that marvelous facility forsakes us when we want to draw a real, unexaggerated lion. "I would not," she says, "even if I had the choice, be the clever novelist who can create a world so much better than this in which we get up in the morning to do our daily work, that you would be likely to turn soldier, hanker even in the dusty streets and the common green fields, —on the real breathing men and women who can be chilled by your indifference or injured by your prejudice, who can be cheered and helped onward by your fellow-feeling, your forbearance, your outspoken, brave justice." These principles are carried out in "Middlemarch" in a way that will delight M. Taine.

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THE LAKESIDE MONTHLY.

A Negro Wedding in the Olden Time.

The Destruction of the Cities of Dinant and Liege.

In the *Lakeside* for January, William D. Wood and Ruth Chesterfield have two pleasant stories,—"A Dramatic Sensation," and "Bachelor's Hall." Egbert Phelps describes "A Southern Christmas in the Olden Time," when plantation-life and old-fashioned Southern hospitality had the luxuriant aspect—on the outside—that the War and Emancipation have obliterated. The writer saw one of those comical

NEGRO WEDDINGS

which have been so often described:

The bride and groom, answering to the names of Andrew and Susy, were field-hands of unmistakably pure African blood, and both of them had passed the first half-century of life. Their dress, however, showed that they had not yet entirely eschewed the follies of their youth, for though rude and cheap, as became their condition, it was nevertheless not unembellished with those bits of gewgaw and glaring finery of bright-colored ribbon and tin in which the negro delights.

With the most decorous gravity the preacher began: "Andrew! did you lub dis yere woman?"

"I duz so!" was the emphatic reply.

"Will you promise to stick close to her frob time an' t'ranuity, renouncin' all odders an' cleabin' on'y to her for eber an' eber an' amen?"

"I will dat!"

"Will you lub, honor an' 'bey "—

"hold on dar, Ole Jack!"—here interrupted the groom, with no little show of indignation—"I taint no use talkin' to dis nigger 'bout 'beyin' de wimmen. Can't promise to 'bey no wimmin folks on'y 'cept ole Missis!"

"Silence dar! you owdumptious nigger!" roared the wrathful preacher; what fur you go fur spile de cemmony! You done spilt all the grabbity ob de 'casion! Dis yere 's on'y matter ob form an' in'penseble to de 'casion. Now don't you go fur to open your black mouf till de time for you to speak!

Will you promise to lub, honor, an' bey"—(Andrew still shaking his head ominously at the obnoxious word)—"dis yere nigger Susy, furnishin' her wid all things needful fur her comfort an' happiness; cherishin' an' p'rotectin' her from all sufferin' and sorrer, an' mixin' smoove de path ob all her precedin' days to come?"

"I spose I must say yes to dat," said Andrew, meekly.

"Den I pronounce dese yere two couples to be man an' wife! an' whom de Lord hab joined togedder let no man go for to put dem asunder!"

Here an uproar arose among the blacks, betokening a dilemma entirely unforeseen by Old Jack. For inasmuch as he had forgotten to require the usual vow of Susy, they insisted that however firmly Andrew might be bound by the bonds of matrimony, Susy was still single, and the pair were but half married. The matter was at last adjusted by the preacher commencing the ceremony *de novo*, by which means the couple were finally united to the satisfaction of all.

The Chicago fire and the burning of Boston recall to the student of history the piteous story of the

DESTRUCTION OF DINANT AND LIEGE

by Philip the Good and Charles the Bold, and teach us, in the midst of our losses, to be thankful that we do not live in an age when, as in the case of those beautiful cities, royal caprice, without even the weak pretext of war, deliberately orders the destruction of populous towns, the dispersion of the inhabitants, and the utter obliteration of the names, the memory, all traces of the victims. In "The Fate of Two Cities," Mr. James W. Sheahan relates the causes which aroused the royal anger against Dinant and Liege,—describes their costly and imposing churches, monasteries, and public buildings, and gives all the sad details of their destruction. How thorough and terrible the vandalism of the act was, may be judged from this interesting passage, in which Mr. Sheahan tells how Dinant met its fate. This city was destroyed because a mob of boys had burned an effigy of Charles the Bold, son of Duke Philip the Good, and made an imputation upon his legitimacy. For this, in 1466, on the 27th of August, Philip destroyed the city by fire as follows:

The army was billeted upon the inhabitants. On that day, as soon as the dinner was completed, each soldier seized the citizen in whose house he was lodged, and demanded of him, upon pain of death, where his treasures were hidden. For three days and nights the sack and pillage continued without intermission. Every building, room, and out-house, was searched and pillaged. The leaden roofs of the buildings were removed. The horses and vehicles of the city were taken and employed in removing the plundered property to appointed places beyond the walls. On the river, boats similarly laden, swarmed. There were many assassinations, and much blood shed between the spoilers over their captured prizes. The vindictive and relentless Duke looked on unmoved at this scene. To his credit, however, be it said that from the first he peremptorily forbade any outrages on women, and actually caused some men of his own guard, accused of this crime, to be hanged in a conspicuous part of the city, where their bodies remained suspended as a warning to others.

An investigation was had as to those who had participated in the outrage under the walls of Bouvignes. The witnesses were the people of the latter town. The details of the examination are unknown, but the dreadful result was a terrible sacrifice of human life. Eight hundred men, bound together in pairs, were thrown into the Meuse. This part of the atonement was witnessed by Philip the Good from his perch in Bouvignes, on the other side of the river. Others were hanged, and many killed by the soldiers. The surviving inhabitants were then declared the virtual slaves of the captors. Upon every man there was a fixed a sum, upon the payment of which he might recover his freedom; if unable to pay, his captors could hold him, or sell him as a slave. The women and children, and the ecclesiastics, were exempt from this bondage, and were ordered to leave the city forthwith. They were not allowed to take anything with them, save the clothing they had on. In the afternoon of Aug. 28 this procession moved. The gates of the city were opened, and the women and children in long files moved out. They were offered an escort to Liege, whither this same army was soon to move on a precisely similar errand. Behind them were fathers, husbands, brothers and sons, in chains. Bereft of every species of property, reduced to absolute want, these thousands of helpless creatures were compelled to leave home, country, and protection, and perish from want by the roadside.

This accomplished, the next step in the programme was to remove the great body of troops, preparatory to the final destruction of the city. An accident, however, precipitated this part of its doom. The night after the departure of the women and children, a fire broke out, which soon spread. Orders were given to extinguish it, but it reached the Hotel de Ville, which was stored with gunpowder. The explosion extended the fire. A great number of the prisoners, including the officials and more noted citizens, were confined in the Church of Notre Dame, and were burned in the destruction of that building. The fire spread furiously, and in its progress overtook soldiers laden with spoil; thousands were hemmed in between streets of blazing fire, and perished. The vindictive commander had no regret, other than that an accident should have anticipated his orders, and that the world would not give him the full glory of having applied the torch. He did what was next best to secure this destruction, and that was to have the fire applied to all parts of the town not within the ramparts, the existing conflagration. Again and again was this work renewed. Buildings that escaped the fire one day were fired the next; and so for seven days and nights did the hellish work progress, until there was not a habitation or a building left in the whole of the once proud city of Dinant.

The aged Prince who, from his perch at Bouvignes, could see nothing left of the once stately city of Dinant, with its numerous churches and noble public buildings—not even of its walls, with their eighty towers—save blackened ruins and smoking embers, was not satisfied. He ordered laborers from other cities of his dominions to level the broken walls of the burnt buildings, excavate the foundation-stones, and cart away to distant places everything incombustible that might be used in rebuilding any portion of the city. The ruins thus removed, officers were stationed there to collect everything of value, no matter how small, that had escaped the pillage and the fire. The dust and cinders were actually sifted, in order to leave no relic to be found thereafter on what had been the site of the brave city. In the list of articles found by the officers, and by them inventoried and sold on account of the Government, were many of the character following:

"A little chain of silver, with bell."

"Two little silver cups, weighing, together, one mark."

"A pair of bride's gloves."

"An agnus encased in silver."

"A pomander with ten little paternosters of amber."

The work of destruction continued until the next spring, and then, when there was not a stone upon another, and each timber and stone had been carried far away, the vengeance of Philip "the Good" was satisfied, and Dinant was no more.

Still worse, if that could be, was the treatment of Liege. Liege was an ecclesiastical principality over which Philip had placed his relative John of Bourbon, as reigning Bishop. The people rebelled against this worthless Prince and more worthless prelate; were several times pumished severely, and, finally, for an attempt to make the Bishop a prisoner, Charles, who had become Duke of Flanders and Burgundy, wiped the city out of existence:

The churches of Liege were rich beyond those of any city outside of Rome. They were adorned in the most costly manner. The fame of their wealth exceeded perhaps the reality; but it served to lead the soldiers, once set free, to seek their first plunder in these religious houses. They entered the churches sword in hand. They robbed the inmates and murdered them at the same time. They ascended the altars, arrested the service, and tore the sacred vessels from the hands of the officiating priests,—frequently avoiding discussion by murdering the latter. In one instance, a soldier, while waiting for the completion of the mass, robbed the priest while the latter was elevating the Host. The altars and all parts of the church were soon cleared of their valuables. Tombs were broken open, and the graves searched for treasure. The convents, and there were many, were invaded, the nuns subjected to every vile outrage, and then murdered. If any persons escaped with life, it was because the soldiers were too intent upon robbery and spoil. The old and young men and women, met the same fate. Charles, who, since the destruction of Dinant, had succeeded as Duke, went in person to the Cathedral of St. Lambert, and driving out the robbers, rescued that temple. His Lieutenant in like manner rescued the Church of St. James; but all the other churches were completely gutted and sacked. This fury continued all that day. On the succeeding morning an order was issued that aged men and women and children might leave the city. The ecclesiastical communities were sent by boats to another city. After the departure of these, license was again given. There were no orders to kill or plunder; but there was freedom given to the soldiers to do what they pleased. There was no concerted massacre; but there was a general and deliberate murder, without the weak apology of provocation. All the men found in Liege were prisoners,—slaves. They were hanged, singly or in groups, as if for diversion. Many were carried to the house-tops, and thence hurled to the streets below. The majority, however, who were killed, were taken to the bridge over the Meuse, tied together in pairs, and there thrown into the river. How many perished by these and other means of death is unknown. The historians, who were of the Burgundians, never gave any details, though they acknowledged the massacre. Various estimates, founded upon more or less historical data, are given; and many writers place the number as high as 60,000. Those who had fled from the city before the advent of the troops met a fate hardly less dreadful, and in some instances more cruel than those who remained. They sought refuge and shelter in the woods. They were destitute of food and clothing. They could go nowhere else. Harboring or giving shelter to fugitives from Liege was held to be a crime, and punished accordingly. Strong bodies of troops were sent after them. They were hunted as beasts. They perished with cold and hunger, and from exposure.

The soldiery had exhausted all their ingenuity and strength in wiping out Dinant, but regular laborers were employed to make more thorough work of the demolition of Liege, and erase almost its very ruins from the landscape:

Some pains were taken to isolate the churches, in order to prevent their taking fire when the latter should be kindled. These precautions, however, failed in many instances, and the churches shared the fate of the less sanctified property. On the 9th of November, the torch was first applied; and Charles and his army, then far away on their cruel mission, saw from their camp the light from the burning city. The fires thus kindled were allowed to exhaust themselves. Each morning a fresh fire was started; and thus, continuously, for seven weeks, did men labor, unopposed, to burn what was combustible in the city; and during those long weeks of days and nights, the fires thus used to gratify the royal demand for revenge, raged through the once beautiful city. At last these fires went out; there was nothing more to burn. The churches which had been exempted by the Duke's command, and spared by the flames, stood surrounded on all sides by desolation. It is unnecessary to go into details. The havoc which had been enacted at Dinant was repeated, but on a more extensive field. The walls and ruins were leveled; the ashes and embers carefully sifted. Everything of value was carried off and sold; and all that was left of Liege, that had been erected by man, were the churches without occupants, and priests without people.

While Charles the Bold lived, Liege remained unpeopled. Some stragglers—sole survivors of her people—found shelter in the rocky heights behind the city. After long and fervid appeals, the clergy were allowed to hire a few mechanics; but no step toward the rebuilding or re-inhabiting the city was allowed. No vessels were permitted to land; and in a commanding part of the city a fort was erected, commanding both sides of the river, and which suppressed any attempt to renew the industry which had once been so famed.

The history of Liege may encourage both Boston and Chicago. Its loss was total; and yet, despite the extermination of its inhabitants and its industries, Liege, in the quiet growth of a few centuries, has become one of the busiest centres of human activity in the world:

It is one vast workshop. Each man, and it would seem each woman and child, is an artisan. Nature has deposited in close vicinity inexhaustible beds of iron and coal. Forever, by day and night, the miners are delving there, and the furnaces feed the seemingly endless array of furnaces that never go out. In countless shops are strong, hardy, and skilful men, fashioning and forging this iron into every imaginable article which the wants of man require. Hardware, cutlery, engines, and locomotives, mills, nails, machinery; fire-arms and cannon; carriages, and every description of vehicle;—these are the employments of men. In other vast establishments women and children are as industriously at work upon linen and cotton goods, broadcloth and leather manufactures.

SELECTIONS.

BY DUFF PORTER.

Idolatry is but the enthronement of the ideals of men who are ignorant of the True God.

—In the domain of the Intellect, all is individual—selfish.

—Our instinct is the revelation of a God and the consciousness of our immortality.

—No trial is there which, even at the most critical instant, does not see its gloom illuminated by the wonderful uprising of Hope.

—If Genius lays Nature under tribute, it is for materials, not inspiration.

—One needs the effect of giving quite as much as the other needs the gift.

—God never forgets anything. All His works, from the creation of a world to the tinting of a leaf, are finished—perfect.

—One good deed may be felt through all time, and entail its consequences into eternity.

—No forms are so varied, so graceful, so grand, so majestically, so terribly sublime even, as those the Great Sculptor carves in the clouds.

—There is a certain moral altitude where Faith becomes Knowledge.

—When we are subdued by sickness it seems possible for us to fulfil pledges, which the old vigor comes back and breaks.

—One of the burdens that bends the back of Society, and breaks it though it be as a camel's back, is the sickness that does not need to exist.

—What has raised the world, what has trained man's faculties and given him mastery over Nature, but Pain?

—He was one of those children, so deserving of pity from all, who have fathers and mothers, and yet are orphans.

—A woman will make as long and as patient a tug in life as a camel, if you only give her a kind word now and then, and show her a bit of green comfort at the end.

—The Goth and Saxon conquered and possessed the earth because the mother of their children was also the divinity of their homes.

—While the philosopher grows gray in ignorance among his crucibles, every girlish mother is being illuminated by every kiss of her child.

—Man will not be truly man until he shall labor seriously to accomplish the mission which Earth expects of him.

—Let every man regard himself as an act of God, had a thought of God, his life a breath of God.

—What we are accustomed to call Chance is but the result of forces acting unexpectedly, or under conditions not anticipated by us.

—In nine cases out of ten, no man's life will be a success if he does not bear burdens in his childhood.

—Right alongside of this troubled life, that is seen and temporal, may lie the green pastures and the still waters of the unseen and eternal, and they who know us better than we know them, can at any time step across that little rill that we call Death, and minister to our comfort.

LIVER VERSUS LOVE.

BY A MIDDLE-AGED DYSPEPTIC.

[Dedicated to all fellow-sufferers.]

Last week I felt gloomy and horribly ill,
And I longed for a something my blank heart to fill;
So I fell deep in love, and I failed to diskiver
That instead of true love, it was nothing but liver.

I misunderred, I spooned, like an idiot I acted,
When away from the loved one I felt quite distracted,
And it took a whole fortnight of physic to prove
That I suffered from liver instead of from love.

I believed I proposed, though I really can't say,
But I'm very thankful she didn't say yes;
For anything sadder than being refused her,
So, though I'm rejected, I freely forgive her.

For my love is all gone now, I'm right in my liver.

MORAL.

Now, you middle-aged duffers who suffer like this,
And coddle your agony as though it were bliss,
Just list to my maxim, and what I propose is:
You, of your complaint make a strict diagnosis.

Take two or three pills every night for a week,
And, during that time, to the loved one don't speak;
Take a long walk each day, though it rain, hail, or freeze,
And you'll find that the liver's the seat of disease.

—*Canadian Illustrated News.*

A Remarkable Dog.

From the San Francisco Bulletin.

A sea Captain just arrived in this port from New Orleans exhibits an Irish setter dog, to whom he accredits one of the most remarkable exploits in canine intelligence. The dog was the property of the first mate, and was early noted for extraordinary sagacity. When the sailors took hold of the main brace to haul it in, the dog immediately seized the end and ran the length of the deck with it, as if "lending a hand" to get the officer's order executed. A planter took a fancy to the dog, and prevailed on the first mate to present the animal to him. He carried it along with him 600 miles up the Mississippi River, and endeavored to show the setter every kindness. But one night the dog escaped, and, running along the river bank, leaped aboard a boat and was towed back to New Orleans. But the ship had sailed, and a schooner captain, into whose hands the setter fell, took it with him to New York. The ship from which the dog was taken was lying on the other side of the river, and here is where the marvel comes in. The dog, while looking over the side of the vessel one afternoon, seemed to take special notice of the ship on the other side. After a few moments it leaped overboard, swam to its old home, and was taken aboard by the delighted sailors. The mate was so rejoiced to have his dog again that he declared that no half a dozen Southern planters could induce him to part with it. The setter, whose wonderful instinct had brought it back to its old master, is now more than ever the pet of the crew.

THE DECLINE OF POLITENESS.

From the London Saturday Review.

In the general break-up of social habits, to which we are all more or less contributing with light hearts, the rules of politeness would seem to be gradually disappearing. If the new conditions of our lives have developed no suitable etiquette, they have at least produced an inordinate self-sufficiency. "Deportment" has been the butt of facetious writers, and it is hard to say whether etiquette has suffered more from priggish friends or from satirical scoffers. There are many persons who think disregard of ceremony a fine proof of advanced ideas. Yet nothing is better proved than that noble manners have been a part of every noble age. To acquire them was reckoned a chief part of education, and only half-witted persons were excused from the obligations of etiquette. Not being capable of the manly dignity which requites and bestows respect, they might chatter and emirk at will, but they were not admitted to the equality which is claimed by our free-and-easy professors of impoliteness. Social ritual has been so abused for the purposes of vanity and sycophancy that it is easier to expose its absurdity than to prove its value. Distinctions of rank have played so mischievous a part whenever social corruption has set in, that it is tempting to fancy that we can get on with simpler machinery. In reality, however, rules of gesture are almost as necessary to sustain civility as rules of speech, and we can hardly realize how we should endure much further neglect of them, particularly when our free fashions came to be exaggerated by the classes below us. Mischief enough comes of careless language; but the no-meaning and impertinence of our phrases would be restrained in some degree if our familiarities of manner were kept within due bounds.

As our speech gains in unintelligibleness our bows and curtseys, and notably our hand-shaking acquire more value. Unfortunately there would appear to be increasing revolt against etiquette and good manners. Now etiquette is the law of civil intercourse, the art by which—to quote a French authority of the seventeenth century, when France was mistress of European society—men learn to "*se comporter chacun selon son age et sa condition, de prendre toujours garde a la qualite de la personne et du temps ou on traite, de bien observer le temps, et de regarder le lieu ou on se rencontre.*" In view of the expected deluge, it may hardly be worth while to trouble ourselves about the coming race; yet, if our children are to be taught anything, or to have any training, whether for life in the bush or a share in the universal Republic, they must be instructed in civility, which is only another name for decent and comfortable intercourse with one's fellows, whoever they may be. The growing emancipation of young people from old-fashioned forms of respect would seem to be making them an unendurable incubus upon society if they are more and more exiled from it. What does it profit that they possess all knowledge if they do not behave "according to their age and condition?" Affection is damped for the learned little roughs, who would have been delightful if only they had been trained in habits of respect by attention to its outward and visible signs. Nature is not altogether "a holy thing," whatever Squeers and Rousseau may assert; she has to be reformed from the cradle, and infant-school teachers can witness how important the conduct of the body is in training children. We see how charming it is in a Russian child to kiss his parent's hand, to remain standing until bidden to sit, and often until asked to speak. The discipline of these Tartars and Cossacks is the same in which our Philip Sidneys and Jane Greys were trained, which gave models to Vandyke, and kept green the family affection that was once our boast, and we hardly do well to neglect it. We certainly provide sufficient discomfort for ourselves during those few minutes in which our Betties and our Hildas, admitted to the drawing-room, endure the miseries of shyness or inflict the miseries of rudeness, both of which would have been avoided if habitual good manners had put everybody in his right groove. The humors of the rising generation are almost past a joke. We shall soon painfully understand why our ancestors sent their sons to learn behavior as pages in other households, and the Gaelic laws of fosterage applicable to Prince and peasant may regain approval. Our few remaining opportunities of learning manners are disappearing before competitive examination; yet fortunately, so long as military service remains, certain gestures of respect will contine to be recognized as necessary to discipline, and discipline as necessary to serviceableness.

Even supposing that women and children were once more to be trained to give and require respect, there would still remain the danger of that insatiable familiarity which is breaking down among men more important breakwaters than those of rank and wealth. Let us not flatter ourselves that when persons of the upper classes profess indifference to ceremony they show a frank humility. Whenever they are taken at their word they immediately retire into moneyed or titled superiority. The rules are dropped into unendurable more difficult as between persons of different station, who might be friendly if each man only knew what manner was expected of him, but who now oscillate between servility and arrogance. The uneasy millionaire shakes his hand off in his effort to excuse his greatness; but it is thankless, and, in hot weather, unpleasant. It is not to be wonder if a dislike of meeting clients who have been taught to think not shaking hands an insult should grow on him. Our National, but comparatively modern salutation, since it has replaced other forms, has been tried by all manner of men for all manner of purposes, and has proved itself, on the whole, good, but useful for the bad ends of intercourse. No longer a pledge of troth, it is too often a pledge of mutual suspicion and hypocrisy, and it has been found that citizen Kings, Emperors of the blouses, and other magnates may perform the "shake hands" in public without fraternity being thereby absolutely secured. And, wanting politeness, to what have travellers brought travel? Those who have lately been involved in the international crush of the Alps and Switzerland can bear witness that breeding has at present nothing to do with manners. Birth carries with it no obligations to self-respect, and the policemen are the only arbiters of etiquette. French, English, and Italians, emulate Borussians in discourtesy. Of Christians, the Russian and the Spaniard still preserve some dignity; and we ask ourselves whether they owe their superiority to their contact with Oriental races, among which domestic ritual is religiously maintained. We all suffer from the roughness of the well-dressed at railway stations, in exhibitions, in the crush at the opera, or the great party of the season. We will not, however, lament the mobbing of certain great personages, for they have earned it by sedulously discouraging etiquette, and so becoming leaders of the general conspiracy against habitual respect.

Only a Little Stretched.

The following is only a little exaggerated above what any enthusiastic Californian will say, and swear to, and swear at you if you do not believe it:

Dan. Marble was once strolling along the wharves in Boston, when he met a tall, gaunt-looking figure, a "digger" from California, and got into conversation with him. "Healthy? It ain't anything else. Why, stranger, there you can choose your climate you like, hot or cold, and that, too, without travellin' more than fifteen minutes. Jest think o' that the next cold morning when you get out o' bed. There is a mountain there—the Sara Nevady they call it—with a valley on each side of it, one hot and one cold. Well, get on top of that mountain with a double-barrelled gun, and you can, without movin', kill either summer or winter game, jest as you wish." "What! have you ever tried it?" "Tried it? Often, and should have done very well but for one thing. I wanted a dog that would stand both climates. The last dog I had froze his tail off while p'intin' on the summer side. He didn't get entirely out of the winter side, you see; true as you live." Marble sloped.

Killed by Scandal Mongers.

From the Hudson (N. Y.) Star.

A short time since a report was circulated in the upper part of the city that Rev. M. Rosenthal, Rabbi of the Jewish Church, had been guilty of misdeeds which reflected seriously upon his previous spotless character. We have refrained from even alluding to the reports until to-day, when, after an interview with the officers of the church, we find that the rumors are without any foundation whatever. Mr. Rosenthal was made acquainted with the reports in circulation, and stoutly denied the truth of the same at the time, and so worried did he become afterward that, Saturday last, while engaged in conversation with a friend, he fell in a fit, and was removed to his residence, in Diamond street, between Fifth and Sixth streets, where medical aid was called, and everything possible was done for him, but all efforts were of no avail, and death ended his career this forenoon. The cause of his death was apoplexy.

THE SKAPTAR YOKUL.

"A remarkable face," said I.

"Very remarkable," replied my host.

"Whose likeness is it?—that is, if I may inquire."

"Certainly," old Gervais Laurence responded—as whose house I had been sojourning for a week or two—"certainly. That is the portrait of Hamet Harrington, a dear friend of mine half a century ago. Yes, as you say, a remarkable face, and owned by one who endured a fate yet more remarkable."

This portrait, on which the fire-light steadily streamed, represented a countenance of extreme unnatural pallor, made the more conspicuous by eyes of blackest lustre, and by a huge black mustache and beard, out of whose depths gloomy shadows seemed to be cast upward across the melancholy features. These features were rigid, impassive, resembling the features of a corpse, with the exception of the eyes, which were full of vivid horror.

"I see that your curiosity has been keenly aroused," said the old gentleman, after a minute's silence. "Well, the hour is early, and, if you desire it, I will give you poor Harrington's history."

I assented with eagerness.

"Upon consideration," Mr. Laurence continued, when he had paused to muse a little, "I'll relate the story just as originally it was related to me; or, better still, fancy the portrait yonder a living man, stepped out of the frame, and seated in this arm-chair beside me. He would tell you his adventures somewhat as follows:

"I am the son of Arthur Harrington, who had become, before his death, one of the richest commoners in England. I have, or rather had, a twin brother, Stephen, so much like me in personal appearance, manners, and perhaps I may add temperament—although mine was a trifle harder and colder—that even our intimates found it difficult to distinguish us when apart.

"On the eve of our twentieth birthday our father died—died suddenly and unexpectedly—from heart-disease, brought on (the doctor thought) by passionate, unrestrained grief for the loss (two years before) of his wife, our beloved and beautiful mother.

"Our father's will was peculiar. He left to us the whole of his immense property, upon the single condition that we should, after graduating at Oxford—a period near at hand—devote at least seven years of early manhood to systematic foreign travel. This condition fulfilled, we were to settle on the family estates, and not to leave Great Britain again upon any pretext whatsoever.

"Need I say that the freedom and adventurous change offered us in such an extensive and prolonged traveling scheme were precisely what a couple of ardent youths would desire and approve?

. . . . . .

"Four years of the specified term of travel had elapsed. Stephen and I had well carried out our father's intention. There was hardly a land, city, province, or even island, of the Eastern or Western hemispheres, which we had failed to visit. When, in the spring of the year 18—, we found ourselves in Christiana, in Norway. Here we met an erudite and communicative gentleman, a native of Iceland, who had been, for a decade and upward, Professor of Geology in the scientific college at Christiana, and who so deeply interested us in the history, people, and antiquities of the island birth, that we resolved to take advantage of the favorable season, and to sail for Iceland immediately.

"In every way destiny favored our plan. A brig bound for Reikiavik lay at that moment in the harbor, and we encountered no difficulty in procuring berths aboard. Our voyage was equally brief and prosperous. Some time in April, we landed at the capital, on the Faxa Fiord. Before leaving Norway we had procured letters of introduction from Prof. Thoro to the Prefector of the district in which the capital was situated, who received us with enthusiastic cordiality, and begged us to remain with him during our sojourn in the country.

"Such an invitation we could not refuse. Therefore we soon became domesticated in the household of our host—a man of a character rarely found, save in those remote regions, where the rigors of the climate foster the homebred virtues, and strengthen all the ties of association.

"The Prefector's name was Raerek. He could trace his ancestry, up and up through the centuries, to that remote period when, medieval Europe being plunged in the blackness of moral darkness, living, as Michelet says, in constant, corroding fear—fear of men, fear of the State, fear of the Church, fear of God, fear of the devil, fear of death—a few men were able to preserve liberty, a liberal government, and a genuine, enlightened scholarship had fled, so to speak, to an ultima Thule, and taken up their abode in storm-girdled Iceland. As for the present family, it consisted of a son—a somewhat bear-like and uncouth lad, who could not be made, his father ruefully remarked, to learn even the rudiments of his 'humanities'—and of an exquisitively beautiful niece, Christina. To the latter belonged the fair complexion of the women of the North; but her eyes were full, dark, and lust trous, as those which bewilder the stranger on the thoroughfares of Cadiz or Barcelona. But her rare intelligence, her perfect freedom of air and movement, combined with as perfect a modesty, and a fascination of manner at once indescribable and irresistable, impressed one even more, if possible, than her singular physical beauty.

"Every part, too, of the lithe, lovely creature, from the crown of that queenly hide head to the soles of her small, firmly-planted feet, seemed so full of vitality that one might have imagined

Her very body thought.

"My brother Stephen, more tender-hearted and susceptible than I, naturally succumbed to the gracious sweetness and almost ideal charm of this young maiden, the like of whom we had beheld nowhere else, not even the fair immemorial homes of beauty through which we had been accustomed to stay at leisure, for year after year.

"Some weeks' residence at Reikiavik had gone by, when the Prefector proposed that we should abandon the sea-side and its sports for a visit to the interior of the island.

"Stephen received the proposition with anything but favor. It was not, indeed, until Christina herself could be persuaded to join the excursion that he displayed the slightest wish to examine the curiosities of the midland provinces.

"The incidents of our journey were scarcely noteworthy. Rocky plains stretching to the far, vapory horizon, stunted plants, precipitous hills, and wild, impetuous rivulets that gushed from their summits with the visionary velocity of dreams—these formed the general characteristics of the landscape through which we passed.

"On the evening of the tenth day after our departure from the seaboard, we spread our tents upon the borders of one of the noblest streams that ever rolled from mountains to the ocean.

"The name of this river was the Skaptar Yokul. It swept through the spacious meadows, fringed with a peculiar-looking herbage.

"Here we established our temporary home. Fishing and hunting consumed our time, or rather, I should say, my time, and that of most of our comrades, for Stephen never joined us.

"We had now been many days on the banks of the Skaptar Yokul. Raerek's steward, the eldest of the party, declared that he had never known a season in Iceland so far advanced, and favorable for vegetation.

"The blades of meiur, or wild oats, were springing rapidly from the earth; the low shrubbery was again budding into greenness; and from tranquil nooks, where the snow-like remnants of a tattered robe yet lingered, berries of red, blue, and purple, just rounding toward ripeness, peered forth in the cordial sunshine.

"The river, freed from its last burden of ice, was rolling rapidly through the fields; the songs of birds stirred the air; and, far off, along sloping banks, cropping the grass, and tossing their beamed frontlets to the sky, herds of deer roamed leisurely, now pausing on some elevated spot to overcontemplate our encampment, and now browsing onward as quietly as before.

"It was a picturesque scene, and, to me, novel in the extreme. But one dark feature defaced the landscape, and that impressed me with a strange sense of fear.

"Something of horrible presentiment mingled with this feeling. I could not explain it, for what mortal imagination could have foreshadowed those terrors which the elements, even then, were laboring to engender?

"The object of which I speak was a volcano, called, like the river, the Skaptar Yokul. It consisted of twenty conical peaks of no great height, all red in color, and forming a circle around a central elevation, crowned with enormous masses of pumice and rock.

"While the atmosphere elsewhere, excepting some portions of the horizon, was remarkably lucid and serene, a dense, unnatural mist wavered over the desolation of the mountain, drifting with the wind, and growing, as I thought, more gloomy and portentous every hour.

"I tried to turn my attention from what the natives affirmed to be a common phenomenon; but an oppressive anxiety, a boding dread, impelled my eyes, again and again, toward those awful peaks and that shadowy, mysterious, thickening cloud.

"'My friend,' said I on one occasion to the old steward, 'what is the matter with that veil yonder, just over the Yokul? I've been watching it for days past, and each day it has spread and darkened, until now at evening, when the sun sets behind it, one can hardly recognize his disk, it appears so lurid and blurred.'

"The old man laughed aloud, and rather mockingly.

"'Why, you strangers,' he cried, 'are timid as children. I have been sixty years on this island, and many a time I've seen our mountains wrapped in fire and smoke; and I've known the ground to rock under me like a sea, and the air grow stifling as the wind passed away into a calm worse than any tempest; and I've heard the thunders bellow under the earth, louder and wilder than ever they boomed from the heavens! Yes, all this was terrible! but vapor on the top of a mountain—pshaw! it's been there, behke, from the beginning o' the world!'

"Without venturing to offend the speaker's national pride by the suggestion of certain geologists, among whom was Professor Thoro, that his island was probably created at a later date than the remainder of the globe, I merely disputed his conclusion about my lack of nerve, and pursued my walk along the borders of the stream alone.

"Rambling thoughtfully on, I met Stephen and Christina. Never had I seen the latter so lovely. The glow of healthful roses on her cheek, the gentle meaning in her eyes, the half-disordered locks which caught and retained the sunbeams, the elastic step, and the lithe, active, buoyant figure—the *tout ensemble*, in a word, of gracious beauty and exultant hope—in these, who could tell you recognize a reconcilement of all most attractive to youthful sentiment and passion?

"With how unspeakable a fondness my brother regarded her! Transitory hope and gladness of an hour! Eros on the verge of the shades! How I look back to wonder at the happiness, so soon to become— But I must not anticipate, though heaven knows I could willingly spare you the details to follow.

"The pair greeted me, and passed on. I felt no disposition to join them, but, as they loitered along the green slope beyond our tents, I turned with interest to survey their motions. Stephen stopped for a moment, and was plucking a flower from the path, which he handed to his companion. I saw her place it in her bosom, and then the lovers drew closer together, and their converse seemed subdued and absorbing.

"What an instant's pang of envy, perhaps, I resumed my way. Suddenly, before I was at all aware of the distance traversed, I stumbled over some fragments of basaltic formation, and, looking up, there stood the mountain—that dreadful Skaptar Yokul! I absolutely shuddered with horror!

"What can be the meaning of this?" was an inward query that in vain demanded of reason or nature a response.

"In the oracles of the judgment were dumb; but that singular conviction of impending ill, that warning of some faculty beyond the scrutiny of logic, or the analysis of ordinary intelligence, which has given birth to the doctrine of presentiments, almost overpowered me!

"Reason cannot combat such a sentiment, for I believe reason to be subordinate to it.

"O Christ! these shadowy, inexplicable promptings, so little reverenced, yet so fearfully true!

"Disregarding them, men have burst from the arms of wife, lover, children, to meet death, possibly in some weird, gloomy, exceptional shape. Time has grown older by an hour; disregarding them, women, fair, noble, and innocent, of a scrupulous honor, and a delicacy shrinking as the sensitive-plant—women, deserving all good gifts of life and love, have wedded themselves to infamy and lust; statesmen, cunning as Machiavelli, and subtle as Italian Machiavelli, have fallen in a single day from the cabinet to the scaffold; what miseries, in fine, without number, and without alleviation, have not followed the neglect of this unerring monitor!

"Had I thought of these things, as I stood near the base of the Icelandic volcano; had some good angel seconded that warning instinct, which whispers, as it were, on the extreme verge of conscious, organized intelligence, an awful experience, a tremendous memory, might have been spared me.

"But all things were destined to take their appointed course. I could no more tear myself, for a long time, from the vicinity of the mountain, than I had been able previously, when it lowered at a distance, to turn my eyes upon the more pleasing characteristics of the scene. The twenty precipitous, rugged hills, and the dark cone in the middle, possessed a basilisk fascination I would have given much to be rid of. Indeed, I strove persistently against it, but always fruitlessly.

"I returned to camp at last, and, at the supper table that night, was unnaturally gay. I felt like the member of a 'forlorn hope,' carousing just before some desperate encounter.

"There was no restraining my excitement. Had I partaken of the punch which our steward never failed to prepare with his own hands, this would have been accounted for; but I well remember that the testy Bacchanalian was mortally offended at my declining to join him in his evening potations. Muttering something about the wretched condition of morals in Europe, when men in respectable society were so shockingly abstinent as to retire sans 'a night-cap,' the grizzly old grumbler seated himself on a bench in the corner, and washed down his wrath with the contents of a bowl Eric Scambester would have stared at.

"The seat he had chosen was fortunately near his couch, for, after two hours of meditation and drinking (which latter operation embraced four-fifths of the time), he probably thought his night-cap sufficiently adjusted, and tumbled precipitately into bed.

"Our entire party, except myself, were now sunk in repose. Silence rested on the encampment, the deep rush of the river alone breaking the stillness. I fancied there was something unusual in the sound. The dull monotony of waves was changed, or varied, but it seemed as if their voice was deeper and their flow more turbid.

"What struck me, too, as strange, was that the temperature in the tent, which always grew many degrees colder after night-fall, continued as during the day.

"Soon the heat increased; it became intolerable.

"So startling a phenomenon needed confirmation. Was it the fever in my own blood? A pocket-thermometer hung near.

"I examined it by the smouldering embers of the fire.

"It was true; my sensations had not deceived me. The quicksilver trembled at a point, denoting an atmospheric condition which belonged to the tropics, and to the tropics only in the meridian of summer.

"I felt the blood tingle toward my heart, and I grew faint from this indescribable suspense of agony.

"Gazing vacantly at the instrument, the paling fire, and the dim, uncertain outlines of the coarse canopy above, I said to myself: 'I am ill; my brain wanders; it is a phantasy!'

"Several of our companions had been seized of late with fever and delirium. Exposure legitimately engendered them.

"Were that the case, it was best I also should sleep; and yet what meant the heated atmosphere? The thermometer could not lie; and surely this boded mischief.

"A storm or hurricane impended. I had heard the islanders say that, at certain seasons, such were not uncommon here. Was the present the fated period? I could not tell.

"At all events speculation was useless. Why not leave the tent, and at once resolve these doubts? Probably I should find everything—the encampment, the river, the meadows, even the accursed Skaptar Yokul, precisely as I had left them. I knew that they remained—that they must remain unchanged. Only the moon, as I perceived by a glimmer through the tent, had arisen, and was shining without.

"I wondered stupidly if a cloud still lingered upon the mountain; if so, whether it had increased, what shape it had assumed, and how it looked in the moonlight.

"With a sudden resolution, I rose and advanced a step or two toward the door. The cloth flapped suddenly across the entrance. Ashamed of my weakness, but impotent as a child in the grasp of some nameless horror, I started back and listened. It was only the wind.

"Oh, now beyond doubt, I was delirious! I would expose myself to these foolish alarms no more; and so, without doffing my garments, I lay down to repose.

"Singular to say, notwithstanding the extraordinary excitement of the nerves, I did not long continue awake.

"Sleep—profound, dreamless—locked my senses in a rigidity of oblivion, such as follows an overdose of opium.

"It may have been minutes or hours, I know not, when a stifling sensation, oppressive as a nightmare, recalled me to consciousness. I rose on my pallet, and instantly became aware of a disagreeable odor of sulphur. Smoke, densely

THE APACHES.

Their Ferocity---First Meeting with Our People.

Difficulties in the Way of Their Civilization.

Their Few Wants, Dauntless Courage, Lack of Principle and Honor.

Different Bands---Lands Desolated by Them---Prospect of Their Ultimate Extinction.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MARICOPA WELLS, Arizona, Jan. 1, 1873.

The Apache Indians are at present occupying the attention of a portion of the people of the United States, and a few words concerning them may not be amiss. It may not be correct to characterize one tribe of Indians as being more savage any other; but my belief is, that the Apaches are—all things considered—the

MOST CRUEL AND RELENTLESS

of any Indians now living within the boundaries of the territory belonging to the United States, and, I might say with truth, within the limits of the two Continents of America. They are as untamed and untamable as a band of wolves, and the shedding of blood furnishes them the most delightful pastime. They never have been subdued by the white people, whether Spaniards, Mexicans, or Americans, and he who supposes they can be conquered as easily as some of our Northern tribes have been, is greatly mistaken. They make treaties in order to gain time, and may promise to behave better in future; but all experience with them has shown that they are incapable of carrying out the obligations of a treaty, and only wait for an opportunity to commit fresh atrocities and new murders. They live by robbery and plunder, and have no wish to change. For more than two centuries, their intercourse with the whites has been blackened by every act which can degrade humanity; and the monuments of their achievements may be found in the chimneys left from burned dwellings, and the blackened hearthstones of once happy firesides. They have revelled in the very depths of iniquity, and added new methods of cruelty to those already known to mankind. Their time is spent in planning new outrages, and in contriving unheard-of barbarities.

THESE INDIANS RANGE THROUGH

Arizona, a portion of New Mexico, Sonora, and Chihuahua. They are subject to no Head Chief, but are broken up into different bands, and roam about wherever they may think best, being absolutely free in all their movements, and under no restraint whatever. Sometimes a man, by his boldness and cruelty, gathers a few followers about him to help him in his outrages, and retains his command so long as he is able to show that he is in reality a leader, and a more wily robber than any of his comrades. Perhaps there is not on earth a purer democracy than that which exists among the Apaches.

THEY WERE FIRST MET BY OUR PEOPLE

In New Mexico in 1846, while our troops were marching through that country on their way to California. They were north of the Gila River, in what is now known as Arizona. Knowing the Americans were at war with the Mexicans, they claimed the former as their friends, and marched with them over the country for several days, and, in fact, sold them several horses.

The leader of this band was a woman 60 years of age, or thereabout, dressed in some finery which she and her followers had stolen in one of their forrays in Sonora, and had on a magnificent necklace and some beautiful ear-rings. Our people were anxious to purchase the horse on which she rode, which was a superb creature and worth a great deal of money. She declined to sell the horse, but, in mere wantonness, told our people she and her band would fight with them, as it were for the mere fun of the thing. Our people declined, and said they were only anxious to get to California, where they could meet the Mexicans.

FINALLY, THIS APACHE MESSALINA

offered to give our people her horse provided one of them would overtake her while riding. She pulled off her necklace and ear-rings, and handed them to a young man who appeared to be her son; then wrapping the skirt of her beautiful dress about her as best she could, she vaulted on her horse with perfect ease, sitting astride like a man. The best rider and horse among the Americans were picked out to pursue her. Speaking to her horse, and at the same time touching him, she darted off like the wind, and a more graceful rider never was seen. Her horse started for a mountain, up the steep sides of which he went with perfect ease, and long before she had reached the top, our men had given up the chase as perfectly hopeless and useless. She returned in a few days, and the acclamations of her followers and the admiration of the Americans. She was by no means bad-looking, and was a Queen indeed among the savages.

This band traded some horses for broken-down mules, and showed a keen knowledge of horse-flesh. They made no attempt at that time to molest our people in any way, and travelled along the same trail. It was a considerable period subsequent to this before they commenced a

SYSTEMATIC COURSE OF ROBBERY AND MURDER

toward the people of the United States who had settled in Arizona, or who were travelling through that Territory. They soon found they had a different race from the poorly-armed Mexicans to deal with, and, for a time, were exceedingly careful in their operations.

Near the mines the Indians usually concealed themselves, and dealt out death and destruction to the unprepared miners. They swarmed, too, near the roads, being concealed amid the bushes and cactuses, and, as unwary travellers came along, pounced upon them, murdering them, and carrying away their horses, mules, and cattle. There has been no end to the depredations committed by them, and consequently the settlements in Arizona are few and far between. It has become impossible to raise cattle and horses here, as these miscreants always manage to break up the herds and run off the most valuable animals.

THEY HAVE NO FIXED HOMES,

unless some building way up in the gorges of the mountains, in almost inaccessible places, can be so called; and, as a consequence, are always ready to mount their horses at a moment's notice, and move off to some new field, where they can carry on their operations. They say it is not worth while for them to raise crops, as the Mexican farmers do that kind of work for them. They wait until the harvest is over, and then go in and take what they want. As to breadstuffs, they care nothing for them, their diet consisting of meat almost entirely, when they can get it; and horse meat among them is ranked

AMONG THE GREATEST OF DELICACIES.

Frequently, when travelling along with a herd of horses, one of them becomes lame. He is immediately lanced to death with their long lances (made of old Spanish straight sword blades), then quickly cut to pieces, and, thus supplied with meat, they continue on their journey. All they have to do is to graze their horses from time to time, and thus they are enabled to travel over a great extent of country with rapidity. When they start out on one of their marauding excursions, they go on foot, carrying with them a small supply of food in the shape of *pinole*. This is parched corn and sugar ground up together, and is surprising how nutritious it is. They live on this until they are able to steal some horses, when they mount and are able to face the world. So they go, rambling about the country, first here, then there, and always turning up where least expected.

When they wish to carry out any particular scheme, they frequently lie about in the hills for weeks at a time, waiting for a suitable opportunity. During this time they

HAVE BUT LITTLE TO EAT,

but do not appear to suffer any on this account. It is marvellous how long they can go without eating, though, at the best of times, an Apache is a poor one as a lizard, his ribs showing beneath the skin; for, be it known, he wears but little clothing, and seems to take no pains to conceal his native charms. On his feet he wears sandals made of rawhide, the skin of the sole of the foot itself being almost as hard and dry as flint. The climate where they dwell is very mild, and no great amount of clothing is required. So [illegible] experience does—and I have seen a great many of these savages,—they are not particularly fond of personal adornment. It may be they could not procure the trinkets that seem to be dear to the heart of most savages; at all events, they did not have them, and I saw nothing which looked like repining on that account. They have been so accustomed to plunder that they use little if any, effort to make their own clothing or manufacture any useful thing.

When a white man is killed by them, his clothing is appropriated as a matter of course, and they go shuffling about, wearing the garments, which are red and stiff with dried blood. They have among them several *cautivos*, or

MEXICAN CAPTIVES;

but these people are as black as the Indians themselves, and do not differ from them, so far as I could see, in the slightest particular. They are, in fact, Indians to all intents and purposes, and little, if any, good could be attained by sending them back among the Mexicans. Most of them, it is true, speak a little Spanish; but this is the case with many of the Apaches, who are able to carry on a conversation in that language.

THE CATHOLIC MISSIONARIES

were never able to keep those Indians near the Missions which were established for their benefit. They would come in and stay for a short time when pressed by hunger; but, the very moment it was attempted to discipline them in any way, off they went to the cactus-covered plains, and wild gorges of the mountains, where they lived a life as worthless and ragacious as that of the wolves. It is impossible to overdraw a picture of the condition of those wretched beings. They never have been subjugated, and it is very questionable whether they ever will be. It is easy enough to gain a temporary victory over them, but it is difficult to conquer any people who have no homes, and no fixed abodes of any kind. They flee to the rocky fastnesses of the mountains, and there, amid the grandest scenery on this Continent, laugh at their pursuers and taunt them for their weakness.

When a people

DO NOT WISH TO BECOME CIVILIZED,

it is a difficult thing to civilize them. I verily believe these wretches have not the least desire to be inducted into the ways of civilization, and infinitely prefer the freedom and misery of their wild life to all that cultivation can offer. They have no hesitation in saying that he who works is a slave, and have no desire to enter into the condition of slavery. When appealed to, they answer in these words: "I have my horse, my bow and arrows, and my saddle. What more do I want? The Mexican farmers raise what food I require, and, when this fails, I can live upon the roots and game which I find in the mountains. Why should I work? No, sir, my ancestors lived without work, and it is my intention to follow their example."

There is the whole business in a nutshell. Our people believe it is healthier and better for men to labor. The Apaches believe no such thing; and, moreover, they will not work, except it be for a short time, in order that they may more thoroughly and effectually throw sand in the eyes of those who have them in charge. There is no method of intimidating them, for

A BRAVER PEOPLE

do not walk the earth. They sometimes fight at fearful odds, and, when cornered, no tiger in his native lair could show more courage, ferocity, and determination. It is always best "to give the devil his due," and it is due to these devils of Apaches to say that no human beings have ever fought with more desperation. They fight for the sheer love of fighting, and all the Sunday-school teachers in the land cannot pray this fighting spirit out of them. I know them perhaps better than the Sunday-school teachers do.

I would be very glad if the humane policy of the President could be carried out in regard to them, and that they might be taught the ways of peace; but I fear

IT CANNOT BE DONE,

and believe that my predictions in regard to them will be verified; for this is certain, they never can, and never will, become civilized. Many of the wild tribes have improved greatly under the wise course which has been marked out for their governance, but nothing has proved beneficial so far as the Apaches are concerned. They have committed as many outrages in the last twelve months as ever before, and Arizona is more unsafe to-day than it was ten years ago,—the Indians being better armed, and far more expert in the knowledge of murder. The presents that are given them they consider as gifts to placate them, and are utterly unable to understand how it is possible for a nation or an individual to give away anything unless impelled thereto by fear. Such a thing as decency is utterly beyond their comprehension. A free and voluntary gift from one friend to another is something they cannot understand. In all the world, there is not a more unprincipled and cruel race of men.

THERE ARE SEVERAL BANDS,

known as Moscalero, Pinal, Tonto, Jicarilla, Gila, and Mogollon Apaches, and the Apache Mohaves. I have also heard the Navajos called the Navajo Apaches. They are not all equally bad, though all of them are bad enough. As Ben B—— used to say about whiskey: "There is no such thing as bad whiskey; some whiskey is better than other whiskey, but there is no such thing as bad whiskey."

So it is with these miscreants; there are no good ones among them: some are worse than others, but none are good, and, as a friend of mine expresses it: "They are all a set of *holified* wretches of hell."

I might go on and enumerate the outrages that have been committed by them, but this could do no good, and soul-harrowing narratives are not the most pleasant reading to a person of intelligence. The people of the United States know what these Indians are, and know, moreover, that a fair Territory is at this moment comparatively without a white population on account of them. But this state of things cannot exist forever, and the time is not far distant when the Apaches

WILL HAVE CEASED TO LIVE.

The age is too far advanced for these barbarians to continue committing their depredations, and they, in common with the cruel Spaniards who are now operating against the Republicans of Cuba, will go down to their graves loathed by all good men, and their memory blackened for all time.

There are some fine lands in Arizona that could be occupied were it not for the Apaches. I recollect one beautiful landscape on the road to Camp Goodwin, near the upper waters of the Gila River, and under the shadow of the Pinaleno Mountains. It had the appearance of a vast park, and up near the foot-hills were many fine mots of timber, whence issued clear streams of water. There was a wide stretch of level country in front, covered with excellent grass; and it was impossible to divest the mind of the thought that it had not at one time been under cultivation.

We all know that, years ago, there were many fine farms and stock-ranches in Arizona, and that the ancestors of these same Apaches

DROVE OFF THE OWNERS THEREOF,

and everything sank back into barbarism again. The remains of old houses and old irrigating ditches built by the Spaniards in old times are frequently met with, and some have supposed them to be the work of the Indians themselves. But this is all a mistake; they were made by civilized men, who lived here over a century ago, whose works on earth have almost disappeared.

There is a veil of romance over all this country, and one can almost fancy he sees the lands and houses of the old landholders, who had estates of great extent, on which lived immense herds of cattle, horses, sheep, and goats. He can, imagine, too, the miners who once delved hereabout, who took out great quantities of the precious metals, and lived as fast and gay a life as ever did a Californian in the early gold-hunting times.

But all is changed now, and

SILENCE AND DESOLATION

appear on every hand. The Apaches declared they would regain possession of the country from the Spaniards, and hold it ever afterward. They have succeeded in carrying out the first part of their programme, but I am greatly mistaken if they succeed in the second part of it. Thus far they have proved more than a match for the Americans, but a ray of light seems breaking upon this benighted country, and a few years more may see the Apaches driven to the wall.

They will fight while there is a

MAN OF THEM LEFT TO FIGHT,

and will haunt the dark defiles of the mountains long after they are driven from the plains. They already appreciate the difference between the sturdy backwoodsmen of America and the feeble and defenceless Mexican herdsmen. Of the former they have a wholesome fear, while for the latter they have the most supreme contempt, and sometimes kill them in mere wantonness. The teachings of religious societies are thrown away upon them, and they do not stand in any awe of Sunday-school teachers coming from what direction they may.

I cannot call to mind a single person who has achieved high honor and distinction by fighting Apaches, though the fights that have taken place with them have been numberless. It is impossible to bring them to battle in anything like numbers. They are too wily for this, and carry on a guerilla warfare, where they can always retain the advantage. Some very capable men have been sent against them, who supposed they would be able to put an end to the strife in a short time; but all such men have failed signally. There is no doubt that our people could clean them out easy enough, if they could bring them out; but there is the difficulty. They fight only at such times and places as they think fit, unless they are surprised, when most of them manage to get out of the way with the greatest celerity. Gradually, however,

THEY ARE BEING KILLED OFF;

and it is claimed that over two hundred of them have been sent to the "Happy Hunting-Grounds of the Hereafter" during the past year. But it is a thankless job to fight Apaches,—about on a par with fighting wolves and hyenas. No military glory can be gained in this detestable warfare, and it is not a pleasing reflection to think that one's scalp may possibly adorn the belt of some nasty, greasy Apache. ALGERNA.

REVIEW OF AMUSEMENTS.

DRAMATIC.

Fair houses have been the rule at McVicker's Theatre during the week, in spite of the unfavorable weather. Irish drama is one of the things of the past, as regards extreme popularity, and, under ordinary auspices, a revival would not be considered desirable. With the aid, however, of such a combination as that made up of Dion Boucicault and his wife (Agnes Robertson), and Mr. Shiel Barry, and with the splendid stage effects produced at McVicker's, "Arrah-na-Pogue" has assumed the proportions of a genuine novelty, and, as such, has proved to be highly acceptable. It is to be withdrawn for this week, giving place to something much more meritorious and attractive, according to the judgment of the Eastern critics, and, no doubt, according to the taste of the Chicago public. Mr. Boucicault's new and sparkling drama, entitled "Kerry; or, Night and Morning," which received the most enthusiastic approbation of the London and New York press, will be given, with the following cast:

Kerry	Dion Boucicault
Gerald Desmonds	C. Alexander
Bianche	Mary Myers
Kate, her sister	Geraldine Stewart
Coldham	W. H. Power
Dr. Mellish	M. Lanagan

The performance will commence with the pretty comedy of "Milly, the Maid with the Milking Pail," introducing Mrs. Boucicault as *Milly*, Shiel Barry as *Dicon*, Mr. Alexander as *Algernon*, and Mr. Lanagan as *Lord Philander*. Such a bill should call out our theatre-goers in large numbers. Mr. Boucicault's great drama of "The Phantom" is in preparation.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE.

Bartley Campbell's very excellent modern society drama, "Fate," has drawn good houses at Hooley's during the week, and the management has wisely determined upon continuing it for another week. The play has steadily grown in favor as its production has improved from night to night, and may now be set down as one of the best of its class. The story is interesting and well told, and the movement is rapid and consistent. The strength of Mr. Hooley's company is thoroughly tested in the handling of the characters, several of which are more than usually exacting. That of *Juno Temple* is worthy of a better representative than it has yet found; indeed, it deserves to be taken by an actress of the calibre of Mrs. Bowers; but the change from Mrs. Britton to Miss Selden has proved to be most advantageous, and the cast is now exceedingly fine. The comedy element receives effective attention at the hands of Dillon and Miss Cline, both finding opportunity for the exercise of their brilliant capacity. In short, the play itself is a decided success, as is the manner of its presentation by the company. It is superbly placed upon the stage. The principal scene, representing the interior of Rose cottage, has never been surpassed, if equalled, in Chicago. "Fate" will be given over during this week, and at the Wednesday and Saturday matinees.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Joseph Murphy, with his always-acceptable "Help," and accompanied by Miss Annie Lawrence, is to occupy the Academy stage this week, including the Wednesday and Saturday matinees. Mr. Murphy invariably plays to crowded houses in Chicago, and his approaches are looked for with pleasurable anticipation by those who find rare entertainment in his remarkably versatile accomplishments. He has a host of new songs and sketches, but none which can take the place of the old ones, which are always demanded.

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE.

In addition to the varied and attractive programme of minstrel specialties by the Arlington, Cotton & Kemble Company at Myers' Opera House, a new and original burlesque, entitled "Arrah-no-Brogue," is to be brought out this week, with new and elegant scenery by Halley (this is no joke), and the following powerful cast of characters:

Shawn—The wrecked Low Postman	Ben Cotton
Blomish McCool	S. M. Kayne
Mickey Feeney	W. Arlington
Kernal Mac O'Grady	J. H. Surridge
Major Coughing	J. Martin
Danny Crogan	J. H. Surridge
Jimmy Donegan	R. W. Tyrrel
Arrah Musha Mcelish	Billy Rice
Fanny Be The Powers	C. Fostelle
Katy Killroy	J. Lang
Mary Ann Murphy	W. Wilson

A feature of the burlesque will be a barn-door jig by Mackin and Wilson. The synopsis of scenery and incidents is as follows:

Arrah's cabin at Laragh—Domestic felicity—Arrah peeling taters—The arrival of Shawn, who comes with a letter and leaves with a note—Arrah receives her dowry and Feeney his deserts—Paddy's wedding—The barn-door jig—The red-coats—The search-warrant—The arrest.

The Devil's Glen (near Bridgeport)—Feeney in trouble—A Minister at work—The arrival of Arrah and Fanny, who take Feeney in a Pinkerton.

Ballybeagh Castle—The Justice hall—An Irish Court—A Dutch Justice—Feeney on the stand—Shawn's defence—The verdict—The sentence—The supersedeas.

A Cell in Ballybeagh Castle—Feeney locked in a dog cell until he gets bit—Arrah sings "Ill Racio"—The magnet of Love, which draws well, as by its influence Shawn is drawn from his cell to the loop—The ivy grows wild—The meeting and the vows.

The exterior of Ballybeagh Castle—Wherein Shawn is imprisoned, and from whence he escapes, climbing upon the ivy wall until he gains the summit, from which he sees a magnificent view of the lakes of Killarney by moonlight. This scene the management has endeavored to place before the public a gem of scenic art which has never been excelled in this city.

The Summit of Ballybeagh Castle—Arrah indulging in sour mash, "The best in the world"—The arrival of Shawn—The pardon—The fate of Feeney—Extraordinary denouement.

NIXON'S AMPHITHEATRE.

Professor Macallister, the celebrated wizard, will appear at Nixon's Amphitheatre this week, performing a large number of his remarkable feats of legerdemain, many of which are attempted only by himself. He advertises to give away 100 prizes every night.

THE CHRISTIAN UNION DRAMATIC CLASS,

which has been under the training of Mrs. Anna Cowell during the past few weeks, produced the comedy, "All that Glitters is not Gold," at the Academy of Music last Thursday afternoon to a select and highly appreciative audiitory. The cast was wholly made up of amateurs, whose respective performances were, to say the least, better than is ordinarily expected. Mrs. Cowell and her class may properly take much encouragement to themselves in having produced an entertainment so creditable to pupils and teacher, and so enjoyable to the audience.

THE STAR LECTURE COURSE.

The managers of this popular institution, Messrs. Carpenter & Sheldon, have just published, for gratuitous distribution among their patrons, a neatly-printed and exceedingly readable affair entitled the *Star Magazine*, which contains in detail the arrangements for the second Star Course. The *Star* also contains several interesting sketches by some of the leading writers of Chicago.

LITERARY AND MUSICAL SOIREE.

The Young People's Association of Plymouth Church announce a literary and musical soiree on Tuesday evening of this week. The programme includes readings by Prof. Burbank, solos by Mrs. F. B. Brewer and Mrs. C. D. Stacy, and organ selections by Prof. Flagler.

SLIGHTLY OUT OF RECKONING

is a correspondent who replies to a recent communication in THE TRIBUNE on the subject of "Unmannerly Audiences," the author of which, our correspondent is positive, must be a "sour, cross-grained, dyspeptic old bachelor, who is suffering from a complication of aggravating bodily ailments," and who would "make a horribly disagreeable husband." The latter supposition is perfectly correct. The author of "Unmannerly Audiences" *would* be a very objectionable husband, inasmuch as "A. D. H." is a lady of culture, refinement, and very pleasing appearance. It is impossible to conceive of a worse husband than "A. D. H." would *be*, but that she would "make" a bad husband is not so clear.

"AMUSEMENTS DEAD IN CHICAGO."

Under this head the following paragraph, extracted from the Chicago correspondence of a New York paper, is going the rounds of the newspapers:

Chicago is now the city of misfortunes for theatrical companies. Even old favorites fail to draw paying houses, partly because the people are poor, and partly from the fact that the theatres are at a distance from the habitable parts of the town. The project for a new opera house has been abandoned, and the Chicago papers say it is to be a thing of the future, which will come with necessity—that is, when people want and have time to go to it.

The writer of the above must have confined his theatrical visitations to the coldest and stormiest of nights, for upon any other basis it would be impossible to rate Chicago as "the city of misfortunes for theatrical companies." The present winter has been one of almost unparalleled severity in this region, with frequent occurrences of heavy storms and extreme cold—the worst conditions which a manager has to dread. It is also true that Chicago people, to state it mildly, feel a little economical just now, and that our theatres are situated at a long distance from the habitable parts of the city. Nevertheless, and in the face of all these drawbacks, amusements have prospered finely this winter, and sterling attractions have almost invariably received a handsome patronage. The only notable exception was the engagement of Lawrence Barrett at Aiken's Theatre, which was not supported as it should have been, chiefly on account of strong counter attractions elsewhere. An offset to this may be cited in the engagement of Charlotte Cushman at McVicker's, which was the most successful, financially, *ever* played in Chicago. The engagement of Jane Coombs at the same theatre was remunerative both to the manager and the star, and the Boucicaults are flourishing finely. Since the reopening of Hooley's Opera House as a modern comedy theatre on the stock plan, good paying audiences have been the rule, and bad ones the exception. The English Opera Company drew large houses at the Academy of Music, where, one week previous, Robert McWade played each night to all the people the theatre would hold; while, a short time before, the Lydia Thompson Troupe did an immense business. So far from being "a city of misfortunes," Chicago is regarded, even at the present time, as the best "show town" in America for first-class musical and dramatic attractions. We are now maintaining seven regular places of amusement, the average patronage and success of which will bear comparison with any city in America. With such a supply, Chicago has no present need of a new opera house, but will have one long before her metropolitan rivals can boast of anything like the number and character of the theatres already well supported here.

GENERAL GOSSIP.

The bale of cotton given, months ago, to Miss Lydia Thompson, was sold at auction for the benefit of the poor of St. Louis, and brought $505.

Carlotta Leclerq was at the Globe Theatre, Boston, last week. She has been invariably received with high favor by both the critics and the people. It is not improbable that she will fill an engagement in Chicago during the present season.

M. Alexandre Dumas has received from M. Steinitz, theatrical agent at Berlin, an offer of £8,000 for the right of having his next piece, "La Femme de Claude," represented in the Prussian Capital. The offer was declined.

Joe Emmet is still doing *Fritz* at the Adelphi Theatre in London. He has been delighted with the discovery of certain painstaking genealogists, who have ascertained that he is the great-grand-nephew of Robert Emmet, the Irish patriot. Joe had previously remained in ignorance of the fact.

But one London manager was bold enough to depart from the time-honored custom, and bring out a tragedy on Christmas Day. If this had happened a few years ago, the gods in the gallery would probably have pelted that manager with his own benches; but in this instance they restricted their revengeful manifestations to immoderate laughter at the most solemn passages in the play.

At Nebraska City, recently, the Sunday schools rendered a religious drama, in which the principal tableau was to be "Belshazzar's feast. Everything went smooth until the feast came, when it was discovered that old "Belshaz." could not get his pants on; and, to crown all, a blundering local artist, to whom had been entrusted the producing of the hand-writing on the wall, made a mistake, and the sentence seen in letters of fire was "Don't Give Up the Ship," and belonged to another tableau.

Very few professional people, much less the general public, are aware of the fact that Alice Kingsbury, professionally known as the "Elfin Star," has been dead about two years. The lady was married over three years ago to a Captain in the regular army, who took her not only from the stage, but induced her to give up all her professional friends, and by whom she was lost sight of. They took up their residence in Vicksburg, Miss., from which place they went to St. Louis to reside, where the "Elfin Star" took sick, died, and was buried. It has never been in print before.

The Baltimore *Gazette* says: "It will doubtless be highly gratifying to the thousands who have learned to look upon Joe Jefferson as a personal friend, and to regard the great comedian with affection, to know that he has completely recovered his sight, with the loss of which he was so seriously threatened in June last, and for which he suffered a most delicate and painful operation at the hands of Dr. George Reuling, the eminent oculist of this city. Mr. Jefferson states that he not only experiences now no traces of his former disease, but that he can read easily fine print with his operated eye, and does not suffer pain under any light. He has been under Dr. Reuling's treatment during the entire time, and expresses a high appreciation of the skill and success with which the operation was performed. He will leave Baltimore in a day or two, to meet engagements in Richmond, Charleston, and Savannah."

BARNUM'S INTENTIONS.

In the course of a performance given at the New York Academy of Music for the benefit of the sufferers by the destruction of Barnum's Museum, Mr. Barnum made a speech, in which he said:

It has been asked whether I will build up a large museum and menagerie in New York. Well, I am now nearly 63 years of age. I can buy plenty of building sites and get plenty of leased lots for a new museum, but I cannot get a new lease of life. I am situated, in this respect, some as Mr. Vanderbilt. A man offered to sell him a horse. "What is his pedigree?" asked Mr. Vanderbilt. It was given him. "Ah, that is the best blood in the country, and I will buy him at a fair price. How fast is he?" "I think he will travel in two-twenty when he gets old enough," replied the owner. "He is a two-year-old colt?" "A colt! I can't wait for colts," exclaimed Mr. Vanderbilt. I can scarcely wait for leases; but younger members of my family desire me to erect, in this city, an establishment worthy of New York and of myself. It will be no small undertaking; for, if I erect such an establishment, it will possess new and costly features never before attempted. I have it under consideration, and within a month shall determine whether I shall do it or not.

MUSIC.

The only musical event of the past week has been one which did not come off,—the Oratorio Society's first concert,—which was to have been given at the First Congregational Church, and was unavoidably postponed, owing to the burning of the church. As a matter of curiosity, however, we print the programme so that ticket-holders may see what they lost. It was to be as follows:

1. Organ Voluntary—"Hallelujah Chorus," from "Mount of Olives" ..... Beethoven
   Mr. Louis Falk.
2. Chorus—"He Watching Over Israel" .. Mendelssohn
3. Duo and Chorus—"I Waited for the Lord" ..... Mendelssohn
   Mrs. Farwell and Mrs. Carrington.
4. Canon Quartette from "Fidelio" ..... Beethoven
   Mrs. Farwell, Mrs. Johnson, Messrs. Sabin and Towers.
5. Lecture—Subject, "Beethoven" .....
   Rev. Robert Laird Collier.
6. Solo and Chorus—"Daughter of Error" ..... Bishop
   Mrs. Carrington.
7. Chorus—"The Curse of the Lord," from "Naaman" ..... Costa

What course the Society will now take is somewhat uncertain. It has been driven from pillar to post by fire, and for the second time has lost all its property. Insurance men will soon begin to classify it as a very hazardous risk. The Society, however, has resolved to make one more attempt, and announces the lecture and concert for Thursday evening, at the Union Park Congregational Church, that society having donated the use of the church. As the Orstorio Society lost its fine library of 600 volumes, concert-goers should now help them out.

THE APOLLO CLUB ENTERTAINMENT.

The first reception of the Apollo Club, to its associate members only, will be given at Standard Hall, on Tuesday evening, under the direction of its conductor, Mr. A. W. Dohn. The programme for the occasion will be as follows:

1. Chorus—"Loyal Song" ..... Kucken
2. Soprano Solo, ... *Miss Jessica Haskell.*
3. Chorus—"Always More" ..... Seifert
4. Baritone Solo—"The Meeting at the Sea Shore" ..... Loewe
   Mr. Fritz Foltz,
5. Chorus—"Beware" ..... Girschner
6. Piano Solo—{a. La Serenata / b. Rhapsodie} ..... Liszt
   Mr. Robert Goldbeck.
7. Chorus—{a. The Dreamy Lake / b. The Spring Again Rejoices} ..... Schumann / Durrner
8. Soprano Solo, ... *Miss Jessica Haskell.*
9. Chorus—"Champagne Song" ..... Schroeder
10. Bass Solo—"Salute a Bergamo" ..... Siebert
    Mr. Frank A. Bowen.
11. Chorus—"The Miller's Daughter" ..... Hartel

OPERA BOUFFE.

The opera bouffe season commences to-morrow evening, at Aiken's Theatre. With Aimee the public is already acquainted, and will need no further introduction to find out that she is a piquant, vivacious, brisk little actress, and a good singer. With the other members of the troupe, Mlles. Bonelli, Roland, Julien, Nardin, Grenet, Baron, Deschamps, Peraut, and Cantrelle, and Messieurs Juteau, Lecÿer, Duchesne, Marcas, Nardin, Julien, and Berthon, opera-goers have yet to become acquainted. The repertoire for the week is as follows: Monday, "La Grande Duchesse;" Tuesday, "Le Petit Faust;" Wednesday, "La Belle Helene;" Thursday, "Genevieve de Brabant;" Friday, "La Perichole" (benefit of Mlle. Aimee); and Saturday afternoon, "Les Cent Vierges." The orchestral leader is Mons. Von Ghele.

THE ITALIAN OPERA SEASON.

The time for the commencement of the Italian opera season at McVicker's, Feb. 3, is rapidly approaching, and opera-goers are already beginning to be in a flutter of excitement over the prospects of hearing Lucca and Kellogg. The rumors of the breaking up of the company are entirely unfounded, and were probably set afloat by some malicious persons unfriendly to Mr. Maretzek. The facts of the case are that in Philadelphia both Madame Lucca and Miss Kellogg took cold, and, as Mr. Maretzek has a clause in all of the contracts with his artists that he has the right of not playing on either Christmas week or Holy week, he decided to give Madame Lucca a rest, and to allow the company to enjoy themselves on Christmas. They are now playing in Boston with great success. Lucca having made a furore notwithstanding that the general amusement season in that city is dull. We have no doubt that they will receive a cordial greeting here, after the long dearth of Italian opera.

THE BOSTON SEXTETTE.

Upon the same evening on which Italian opera commences, the Boston Sextett Club will give its first concert, under the auspices of the Star Lecture Course managers, at the First Baptist Church. The artists composing this organization are Mrs. Anna Granger Dow (soprano), Mrs. Charles A. Barry (contralto), Mr. Fred. C. Packard (tenor), Mr. Frank D. Sprague (basso), and Miss Bell (violinist). The second concert will be given at the Union Park Congregational Church, Feb. 4. The programmes on each occasion will be of a ballad character.

THE THOMAS CONCERTS.

The Thomas concerts are yet nearly four weeks off, so that it is as yet impossible to furnish details, except that the first will be given at the Michigan Avenue Baptist Church, Feb. 17, and the second at the Union Park Congregational Church, Feb. 18.

PIANO RECITAL.

One of the pleasant musical events of the last week was the first public appearance of Mr. Emil Liebling, a young German pianist, who gave a piano recital at the piano warerooms of H. Claussennius & Co., 455 Wabash avenue, to a small party of musicians and musical connoisseurs. Mr. Liebling's programme embraced a Preludium and Fugue, by Mendelssohn; "Bird as Prophet," by Schumann; Chopin's "Berceuse"; a Fugue by Bach; Chopin's Concerto in E minor; and Liszt's transcript of the "Wedding March." Mr. Liebling is a pianist of great power, and has a very forcible, clear, and at the same time brilliant style, while his memory is excellent, as may be inferred from the fact that he played all the above numbers without the scores. He is as yet quite young, but with such musical intelligence as he displays, gives every promise of being an extraordinarily good player. Miss Jessica Haskell and Mr. Fritz Foltz added materially to the pleasant character of the occasion by the performance of vocal solos.

THE CINCINNATI MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

We make the following extract from a private letter from Geo. Ward Nichols, Esq., the President of the Cincinnati Musical Festival, which has a local interest:

> You will pardon me for writing you with regard to our Festival, but there has not been any response to our invitation from your city. It would not look well for Chicago if she were not represented at a Western musical festival, or, to put it in another way, we should not feel that the Festival was complete, should the important name and influence of your city be absent. With the exception of Chicago, and one or two other large cities, the West will be admirably represented at the Festival, and in all other ways we are meeting with complete success. Our own local chorus will number at least 700 singers, and we are hard, but pleasantly, at work rehearsing the music.

THE GERMANIA CONCERT.

The Germania Band will give its regular Sunday concert to-day at Vorwarts Turner Hall, on West Twelfth street, instead of at Orpheus Hall, as heretofore, and hereafter the concerts will be given regularly every Sunday at the above hall. The programme for this afternoon will be as follows:

1. German Emperor March ..... Zikoff
2. Overture to "Raymond" ..... Thomas
3. Waltz—"Tell Rose" ..... Metra
4. Potpourri—"Musical Challenge" ..... Streck
5. Fantasie for flute ..... Furstenau
   Mr. Holm.
6. Laison Polka ..... Heinsdorf
7. Overture to "La Gazza Ladra" ..... Rossini
8. March Potpourri No. 1 ..... E. Bach
9. Amusement Quadrille ..... Zikoff

MUSICAL NOTES.

Signor Brignoli has cancelled his engagement for La Scala, in Milan.

Herr Bader, the pianoforte tuner for Beethoven, has died in Paris, in his 98th year.

M. Capoul has suspended his career as a singer of Italian opera in Italy, and has withdrawn from the Italian Theatre in Paris.

It is expected that Mme. Fabbri and Mme. States will be heard in Italian opera in San Francisco.

A concert is to be given at the Theatre Italien, on behalf of the sufferers by the Boston fire, Mlle. Alboni will sing.

The subscriptions for the statue to Chopin, to be erected in Warsaw, his native city, are coming in rapidly, and no doubt is entertained as to the execution of the scheme.

Wagner has interdicted the performance of his "Tristan und Isolde" in Berlin, on the plea that there is no *chef d'orchestre* in the German capital able to conduct it

Herr Wagner's opera, "Die Meistersinger" has been revived at Weimar. Herr von Milde is *Hans Sachs*; Herr Feronezy *Walther*; Mlle. Amann, *Eva*; and Madame Ludwig-Medal, *Magdelena*.

In reply to a request from the Committee that that he would take part in a concert in aid of the Beethoven Memorial Fund, and compose a cantata for the occasion, the Abbate Franz Liszt has declined.

A Milan correspondent writes as follows: "Since the very remarkable *debut* of Signorina Violetta Colville (or perhaps I should more properly say, *Miss* Colville, as she is the daughter of an Irish gentleman), she has received offers of engagements from Venice, Milan, Mantua, and Trieste, and has accepted that of Milan, and will sing at the 'Carcano Theatre' during the Carnival."

Carlotta Patti has been offered, by telegraph from Havana, $20,000 gold for ten performances, but a previous engagement with her manager, Max Strakosch, compels her to decline this offer. The present will be the last season of the celebrated cantatrice in public. She retires to private life after this engagement.

Mlle. Gindele has not carried her point at Vienna; she has failed to obtain from the management of the Imperial Opera House the terms she demanded, namely, 12,000 florins a year; nevertheless, she has considered it advisable to accept the terms offered her, and has accordingly signed a fresh engagement.

One of the least known works of Mozart, the comic opera of "Belmont and Constance," has just been revived at the Berlin Opera House with great success. The principal parts, which require much artistic talent, were well sung by Mlle. Grossi, soprano; MM. Schott, tenor; and Woworsky, bass.

Miss Isabella Brush, an American young lady, made her *debut* in opera on the 15th ult., at the Teatro Pagliano, in Florence, in the opera of Bellini's "Romeo and Juliet." The young lady, who is described as being very handsome, seems to have disarmed the critics. Beyond saying that her voice, though exquisitely sweet, is not powerful, all of them praise her performance.

The Rubinstein Troupe did not attract large audiences in Boston. "If we stay in Boston much longer," said Wieniawski, "we may become unaccustomed to appearing in public." Rubinstein's route after leaving New York will be as follows: On Tuesday, Jan. 14, in Philadelphia; Saturday, Feb. 18, in Pittsburgh; Monday, 20th, in Indianapolis; from that place they go to New Orleans and Memphis.

Mrs. Imogene Brown may be thankful to Providence for the possession of a fine, very high-priced voice—the highest, indeed, in the church choir way yet known in Episcopal annals either here or abroad. Mrs. Imogene Brown has been engaged to sing forenoons and afternoons, on Sundays, at St. Bartholemew's Church, New York, at $3,000 a year. In the evening she is to sing in Christ Church for another $1,000, thus realizing from her beautiful voice and culture about $80 a Sunday.

Isabella Galleti, the great Italian prima donna, has broken her contract for Cairo, Egypt, which would have brought her 200,000f. in three months, and for no known reason. She is an incomprehensible woman, oftener guided by whims than sense. Able to earn $600 per night, she prefers to remain poor rather than sing when she does not feel like it. When in the divine flame, she saves nothing of her wonderful earnings, spending like a Princess, greatly aided by a worthless husband, who gambles like a Russian nobleman.

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BUSINESS NOTICES.

DR. SCHENCK'S ADVICE TO HIS PATIENTS. Formerly at No. 32 Bond-st., New York.—In what I shall say to you to-day I intend to use the plainest words I can find, so that you can all understand my meaning. I shall not use the technical terms of medicine, nor indulge in any theories or speculations.

By my remedies I claim, under God, to be able to cure consumption. A stranger might naturally and properly ask, "How does it happen that you can truly pretend to know more about the terrible disease than all the acute and educated minds which have carefully made it a study for several hundred years?"

This would be a fair question, and shall have a fair answer. I do not claim to know more than the Faculty do about the causes, nature, and history of Consumption. I suppose that my views on these points would be found to agree with those of most educated and intelligent physicians. We should agree that while the final cause is obscure; in other words, while it is not possible to say why Consumption selects this or that person as a victim, yet the predisposing causes are:

1. Inheritance. Consumption is hereditary in a wonderful degree. One parent very often entails it upon the offspring, and both still more frequently, so that whole families are very often swept away, and hand the predisposition down to their children.

2. Cold. By this we do not mean those changes of weather which often produce inflammation, but long continued and steady cold, so that a condition of debility is produced. Indeed, whatever tends to produce long-continued debility will, in some persons, generate Pulmonary Consumption. Prominent among those influences are insufficient diet, living in an unwholesome air, sedentary habits, grief, anxiety, disappointment, whether of the affections or in business, and all other depressing emotions —the abuse of mercury, and the influence of weakening diseases. I also agree with the best doctors as to the MANNER in which the lungs become affected. Pulmonary Consumption is also called Tuberculous Consumption, by which we mean a disease of the lungs caused by tubercles. A tubercle is a small, roundish body, which is deposited in the substance of the lungs by the blood. This is the beginning and first act of the disease. Many of these are often deposited at once. Each one undergoes several changes, which I will not now explain to you, and, after producing inflammation of the parts of the lungs next to it, ends in ulceration, opens a passage into the bronchial tubes, and passes out of the mouth by spitting. The place where the tubercle grew and ripened now becomes a cavity, and, where there are a great many tubercles, of course they make a great many of these little cavities, which gradually unite and leave great holes in the lungs. Unless a stop can be put to this process, it will go on until the substance of the lungs is consumed, and death ensues.

Of course, I agree with the Faculty upon the symptoms and course of the disease; the short, dry, hacking cough, so slight at first, then gradually increasing; then shortness of breath, a quickening pulse, then feverish sensations, flushing of the cheeks and heat in the palms of the hands and soles of the feet; the slight but growing emaciation, with feeble appetite, hemorrhages, increasing cough, disturbed sleep, fevered tongue, then loss of appetite, taking to bed; then expectoration of softened tubercles in the shape of small lumps of yellowish, cheesy, or curdy matter; hectic fever, brilliant eye, chills, nightsweats, sharp pains in the sides, increasing emaciation and debility, disordered stomach and bowels, diarrhœa, nausea, swollen extremities, hollow cheeks, sunken eyes, weakness so great that expectoration is impossible; then death, bringing welcome relief from the tortures of this horrid monster.

Now, as I have said, I mainly agree with the medical faculty on these points. But when we come to the TREATMENT of the disease I differ from it totally. The doctors believe Pulmonary Consumption cannot be cured. Therefore they do not do anything more than soothe the patient's path to the grave, and scarcely quite recklessness of the medicines they give so that the patient is kept comfortable and easy, even if his life is shortened. As soon as tubercles begin to appear in the lungs of the patient, it is a common practice with many leading physicians to begin to dose with whiskey in increasing quantities, until the ravages of excessive dram-drinking are added to the ravages of the disease. Now, I say not only that the diseases of the lungs can be cured, but that my medicines do cure them. The proof is that by the use thousands of consumptives have been and are now being cured by them. The whole science of medicine is based on experiments. We cannot, by any process of reasoning, decide that any particular medicine will help or cure any particular disease. How was it found that quinine will cure chills and fever? Why, by trying one thing after another, until experience demonstrated that it was a specific for that disease. In just that way I came to a knowledge of remedies that are specifics for diseases of the lungs.

Pulmonary Consumption is hereditary in my family. My father, mother, brothers, and sisters all died of it. I had reached almost the last stage of the same downward road, when I was providentially led to experiment with my now famous remedies—Mandrake Pills, Sea-weed Tonic, and Pulmonic Syrup. As the result, I am to-day in perfect health, and weighing over 200 pounds.

What cured me has cured thousands all over the whole country. Now these results are not accidental. There is no such thing as an accident in nature. My remedies cure because my theory of Consumption is the correct one, and because these remedies accomplish what I desire to have accomplished by my treatment. I will try and make this plain to you. Whatever may be the cause, the origin of Pulmonary Consumption, is in the blood. Whenever, from any of the predisposing causes which I have just now mentioned, the blood becomes degenerated, it begins to make tuberculous deposits in the substance of the lungs. This must be stopped, or death will surely follow. It will not be enough to get rid of the tubercles already deposited and heal up the sores already made, but something must be done to stop further deposits. What shall that be? The regular Faculty say nothing can be done. I say, purify, enrich, and tone up the blood until it becomes so healthy as no longer to make tubercles. Can this be done? Yes! How? By the easiest and most natural way in the world. Take a man such as I see many before me to-day. He shows to the experienced eye, by many infallible signs, that consumption has set in. He is feeble and without appetite. Now see what I intend to do.

First, I propose to cleanse his stomach and bowels of their dead, slimy, clogging matter. This I shall do with my Mandrake Pills, which are the best cathartic pills in the world. They contain no calomel or other mineral, only vegetable matter. They evacuate the stomach and bowels gently but thoroughly, and do not weaken or gripe. They act like magic on the liver, rousing it out of the dull, torpid state, and promoting a full, free flow of healthy bile, without which there can be no perfect digestion. Now that the stomach and bowels are cleansed, what next? Create an appetite. This I do by my Sea-weed Tonic. The effect of this medicine is wonderful. Unlike a temporary stimulant, which by reaction lets the organs affected sink lower than before, this not only tones up the stomach, but keeps it toned up. The natural craving for food returns in all its force, so that we have now a stomach hungry for food, and a digestive apparatus ready to make away with it. What next? You can, any one of you, answer the question. Put into this hungry stomach an abundant supply of various and nutritious food to be converted by the strange chemistry of digestion into rich, red blood. This will stimulate the heart into stronger action, and it will pump a fuller current out through the arteries, healthy blood will take the place of the thin, blue, flattened fluid in the veins, and soon a circulation will be established which will flow through the lungs without making any tubercular deposits; strength and flesh will increase, and the bad symptoms steadily diminish. At the same time use my Pulmonic Syrup, as you know I lay great stress on it in curing consumption. People die of consumption because they become so feeble that they cannot throw off the dead matter which accumulates in the lungs, until they are so stuffed and suffocated that breathing can no longer go on.

My Pulmonic Syrup is the best expectorant known; it blends with the food, and through the blood goes directly to the lungs, attacks and loosens up the yellow, foul, rotten cheese left there by the ripened tubercles, and strengthens and stimulates the bronchial tubes and coatings of the air passages, until they get strong enough to lift it and expel it by spitting. Then the lungs get over their soreness, and have a chance to rest and heal.

So you see that I have not only shown that my medicines do actually cure consumption by experiment, but it also seems plain that they, or something like them, would, from the nature of the case, do so.

I wish I had time to explain to you more fully how they operate through all the different stages of the disease, and I wish you could follow me while I explained to you the wonderful mechanism of the human body. But I must stop. I sum it all up in this: Good food makes good blood, good blood makes health, and my medicines—Mandrake Pills, Sea-weed Tonic and Pulmonic Syrup—used according to directions, enable this to be done.

I see you are here looking at me anxiously; I pity you from the bottom of my heart, and wish to help you. Perhaps many of you have some slight disorder which resembles consumption in some of its symptoms, but is not so. That, I can determine with my Respirometer, which can learn just in what condition the lungs are. For this examination I make a charge of $5.

I am glad to see you follow my advice about the necessity of avoiding exposure to cold and damp. You know I am opposed to any patient of mine going out into raw air with tender, sore limbs. Air that may seem only fresh to sound lungs is raw and harsh to the lungs of a consumptive. Keep you rooms and breathe a dry, warm air, and only venture out in the very pleasantest weather. I hope to find you have improved when I see you again.

My medicines are sold by all druggists and dealers throughout the country.

J. H. SCHENCK, M. D.

The Chicago Tribune.

Sunday Morning, January 19, 1873.

STREET VIADUCTS.

The plan of viaducts at all points where railroads cross the streets within the city has so far progressed in public favor that it may now be assumed to be the fixed policy of the city. In the contracts made with the city for the admission of new lines of railways, this condition of viaducts at street crossings has been incorporated, and it will be found that all the railroads will in time discover that they had better pay the cost of constructing a viaduct at every crossing, than to endure the interruption to business, and the danger and cost of accidents. The construction of viaducts at each of the street crossings on the west side of the river was for a long time vigorously opposed by the railroads, but no one can now look at that part of the city without perceiving that, in the absence of such viaducts, the use of the railroad track would long since have been abandoned, or the use of Erie, Lake, Randolph, Madison, Adams, and Van Buren streets would have been stopped to the general public. No one can look at the Halsted street viaduct without being convinced that there can be no safety to life, and no certainty in the use of the streets, so long as the railroads and the streets are upon the same level at the crossings. The necessity for a series of these viaducts over West Kinzie street at all the crossings of streets running north and south will become obvious to any person who attempts to cross that street in a carriage. The construction of these viaducts has another good effect, of forcing the railroads to concentrate their tracks as much as possible on a fewer number of general thoroughfares.

Besides those viaducts already constructed and in course of preparation, the Board of Public Works of Chicago have prepared a partial list of viaducts to be built within the next three years. This list is to be continued until such time as all the streets crossed by the railroad tracks shall be covered by viaducts. The list at present stands as follows:

To be Built in 1873—Polk and Basch streets, Twelfth and Beach streets, Sixteenth and Canal streets, Sangamon and Kinzie streets, North avenue and Cherry streets, Hawthorne avenue, Halsted and Kinzie streets. The last two of these are already provided for by ordinance.

To be Built in 1874—Blue Island avenue and Sixteenth street, Halsted street and Chicago avenue (twice), Eighteenth street and Stuart avenue, Halsted street and the St. Louis & Alton Railroad, Desplaines and Fourth streets, State street, Wabash avenue, Michigan avenue.

To be Built in 1875—Lake and Rockwell streets, Madison and Rockwell streets, Washington and Rockwell streets, Ashland avenue and Kinzie street, Centre avenue and Sixteenth street.

It should be borne in mind that we have by no means reached the whole number of railroads which will want entrance to the city. The necessity for having many of these concentrated upon the same street is even now felt; but it will be more seriously felt ten or twenty years hence, when the number of railroads will be double or more what it is now. The result of this system will be the extension to the railroad business of the amplest facilities, without the dangers and interruptions which are inevitable when the tracks and the street ways are on the same level. It will permit uninterrupted travel upon the streets, and will of necessity reduce largely the expense of railway management and transfer within the city limits. The railroads can well afford to pay the whole cost of these viaducts, in consideration of the extraordinary facilities they will afford for the movement of trains in the city.

THE APPROACHES TO MURDER.

The inadequacy of the prevailing penalties to check crime is just now an important subject of consideration in several States of the Union, in England, and in one or two of the Continental countries. While it is true that the average proportion of crime to the extent of population remains about the same in epochs of five or ten years, there are intermediate periods when crime increases at a fearful rate, and criminals develop a recklessness that has something like an infection about it. Such a period is now felt to be upon us. The State Legislatures of Illinois and New York in particular, with a special view to the demands of New York City and Chicago, are called upon to amend the statutory practices and penalties in such manner as to provide a surer retribution for the crime of murder. The hope is, that the laws of murder trials and appeals may be amended that speedy justice will be more practicable than it is now. The object in view is to provide a more certain means for enforcing the punishments already prescribed by law.

There is a feature of criminal law and its execution, however, which seems to have escaped the attention of those who have taken the matter in hand, though it is intimately connected with the crime of murder. This comprises the present inadequacy of punishment prescribed for crimes of violence that fall short of murder, and also the failure to enforce the extreme penalties that may be dealt out to offenders guilty of this class of crimes. Reference is made to those offences against the peace of the community, or the rights of individuals, which lie in the direct road to murder. The law of murder lays so much stress upon the intent to kill that the intent itself is as essential to the crime as the act of killing. The crimes in which the intent is fully developed, though the act of killing is accidentally wanting, are allowed to pass with slight punishment, if not condoned altogether. It is rare enough that there are any convictions, followed by full punishment, for the crime of assault with intent to kill; yet no large city passes a day without rows or riots, shooting affrays or serious fights, maiming and shedding of blood. Though all these events are removed from murder by a mere chance that the blow, or stab, or shot, did not touch a vital spot, they are either permitted to go unpunished or are treated with penalties so light as to terrify neither the culprit nor the dangerous and violent classes to which he usually belongs. A few weeks ago, there was a case of killing in England, in which four ruffians, with the familiar eagerness for a fight peculiar to certain parts of large communities, attacked an inn-keeper without cause, and pummelled and kicked him to death. It was as plain a case of murder as if the killing had been done with knife or pistol. The jury failed to treat it so, however, and an English journal, commenting upon the case, says that it is a traditional practice of juries to regard killing with blows or kicks as different from killing with knives and pistols, and to recognize the distinction in their verdicts. The practice is the result of the mistaken clemency which is found equally in the law and in its execution, that is extended to acts of violence that do not prove absolutely fatal. A man may be a confirmed wife-beater; may be brought up on the charge repeatedly; may gradually wear out a woman's life by abuse; may bring her to death's very door by his violence, and yet the ordinary police court punishment is a fine with a week or a month's labor in the Bridewell. Fights occur every day, the result of unprovoked attacks, in which the victim may have his head broken; may sustain internal injuries that will shorten his life by several years; may lay him up so as to keep him from work and deprive his family of bread, yet the crime comes under the head of common assault and battery, and is recognized simply by a fine of $15 or $20, or Bridewell service to correspond. It has always been a matter of surprise that so many pistol shots could be fired, and so few people hit, but the lower Courts take no vigorous measures, and the law provides no adequate penalties, for controlling the tendency to use fire-arms. If a man shoots once and fails to kill, his treatment under the law is such as to encourage him to shoot again when occasion presents itself, and to hold out an inducement to his fellows to shoot likewise. Yet it is obvious that there are no means for preventing or checking the crime of murder that would be so efficacious as those which would prevent or check the approaches to murder.

It is to be hoped that this phase of criminal law will receive the consideration of the Illinois Legislature, when it takes up the revision of the law relating to murder trials. The laws prescribing the punishments for crimes of violence that do not actually result in murder are not only too lenient in themselves, but they are defective in leaving too broad a license to the Justices' Courts in which these crimes are tried. If the number and viciousness of assaults, riots, fights, and brutal attacks can be decreased, the number of murders will be decreased in proportion. They may be decreased by providing severer penalties and severer execution than are now awarded in these cases. When the dangerous and violent classes learn that they cannot resort to brute force, endangering human life, with any more immunity than they can commit theft,—and certainly the punishment in the former cases ought to hold its proportions with the punishments of the latter, then there will be less danger of fatal results,—and rarer indulgence in the crimes that lead to murder itself. The bills which have been outlined so far seem to be confined to a limitation of the power of the higher Courts in reviewing murder trials. There is, however, a still greater necessity for limiting the power of the lower tribunals, in which crimes of violence are permitted to escape with such slight penalties as clear the way for an increase of murders.

OUR NAVY EXHIBIT.

The advance sheets of the Navy Register for 1873, which is now preparing at the Navy Department, furnish some interesting particulars concerning our National marine, which are more than usually important in view of the proposition which has been made to increase the navy by the addition of several sloops-of-war. The personnel of the Navy and Marine Corps embraces 1,993 officers and employes. The Navy consists of 1 Admiral, 1 Vice Admiral, 14 Rear Admirals, 25 Commodores, 50 Captains, 90 Commanders, 147 Lieutenant Commanders, 210 Lieutenants, 100 Masters, 50 Ensigns, 150 Midshipmen, 15 Medical Directors, 15 Medical Inspectors, 50 Surgeons, 80 Passed Assistant Surgeons, 55 Assistant Surgeons, 13 Pay Directors, 13 Pay Inspectors, 50 Paymasters, 80 Passed Assistant Paymasters, 80 Assistant Paymasters, 10 Chief Engineers of the first class, 15 Chief Engineers of the second class, 37 Chief Engineers of the third class, 99 First Assistant Engineers, 80 Second Assistant Engineers, 28 Chaplains of the first, second, and third rates; 7 Professors of Mathematics of the first, second and third rates; 2 Secretaries, 22 Naval Constructors, first, second, third, and fourth rates; 7 Civil Engineers, 57 Boatswains, 38 Captains, 39 Sailmakers, 80 Mates, 37 Cadet Midshipmen of the first class, 51 Cadet Midshipmen of the second class, 60 Cadet Midshipmen of the third class, 70 Cadet Midshipmen of the fourth class, 15 Cadet Engineers. The Marine Corps consists of 1 Brigadier General, 1 Colonel, 2 Lieutenant Colonels, 4 Majors, 20 Captains, 30 First Lieutenants, 30 Second Lieutenants; also 12 retired Marine officers. The number of retired officers in the Navy is 219.

The first-rate steam frigates this year are the Minnesota, Colorado, Franklin, Wabash, and Niagara. The second-rates number 35, of which 21 only are reliable. The remaining 14 are already condemned, or will be as soon as they return from their cruises. The third-rates number 24, of which three are to be rebuilt and three are condemned. Of the fourth-rates, one is the flag-ship of the Port Admiral of New York, one is rebuilding, and two are on the Brazilian and Asiatic stations. The eight sailing-vessels, first class, third-rates, are on the same stations as last year. Of the third-rates, second class, eight are virtually out of service, being either condemned or in ordinary, which means that that they are laid up to rot. Of the iron-clads, the Canonicus is out of commission for the present. The Saugus, which recently attempted to go from Philadelphia to Hampton Roads, was compelled to put back, owing to the inefficiency of her pumps and a mistake which had been made in placing her turret. The Ajax, Mahopac, Manhattan, and Canonicus are believed to be worth repairing. The Terror, at Key West, will be brought North if it is ascertained that she can make the voyage. The other iron-clads remain *in statu quo*. Some of them can float, and some of them can not. There is a report that one or two of them can make an ocean voyage, but the report needs confirmation. Nothing will be done to them unless Congress makes an appropriation for that purpose, and as there are but very few of them worth repairing it is not likely that any appropriation will be made. The deplorable condition of the Navy is not very flattering to National pride, but at the same time it does not furnish any conclusive reason why Congress should go to work to increase the Navy. There is nothing in the naval records of our ship-building to indicate that the proposed increase would not furnish another assortment of unseaworthy vessels. Before we talk much about increasing our Navy it would be well to ascertain if we have any Navy to increase, and before we let out contracts indiscriminately it would be well to ascertain by economical experiments whether we are able to build a vessel that can float and be available for naval purposes. Money enough has been squandered in building vessels to rot at navy-yards, or to be sold to second-class Powers. At present, we have 2,000 naval officers and no Navy.

A MODEL FATHER-IN-LAW.

In all the Congressional linen which is just now hanging out for an airing upon the Credit Mobilier clothes-line, there is none more soiled and tattered than that which is marked on the corners with the monogram of Mr. James Brooks, member of Congress from New York, and father-in-law of Mr. Charles H. Neilson, who does business in Pine street, near Wall street. It will be remembered that, when the charges were first made, and Mr. Brooks' name was connected with the Credit Mobilier scandal, no man was so loud in asseverations of innocence. He called everybody to witness that he was a terribly slandered man, and before he got through his speech he called Divine Providence to witness that he had touched not, tasted not, handled not the unclean thing. So much eloquence has never before been expended in the service of private indignation. The stock of denial would have sufficed for the seven cardinal sins. It sent a thrill of satisfaction through the country. Here, at least, was one man the insides of whose hands were white. No certificates had found their way into his pockets. Credit Mobilier gold had left no yellow stain on his portemonnaie. He had a son-in-law, to be sure, who did business in Pine street, near Wall street. That son-in-law might have bought Credit Mobilier stock, but that was nothing to Brooks.

Mr. Neilson now comes to the front. It is Mr. Neilson's good fortune that he has a father-in-law who is always putting him in the way of good investments, although he only recalls this particular instance of the fatherly intervention. It is Mr. Brooks' misfortune that he has a son-in-law who has put him into a very tight place. The manner in which the son-in-law was put into this particular good investment is creditable to the father-in-law's generosity, which was manifested without guarantee by bond or note. In the case of the family no collaterals are wanted. The son-in-law got two Credit Mobilier certificates, one for 100 shares and one for 50 shares, the latter derived from the former. He was certain that the father-in-law advanced the money and put him into Credit Mobilier; that the dividends came to him and he received the money. Then the son-in-law's memory grows treacherous. He does not remember who gave him the certificates, nor how he got them, nor how much premium he paid, nor whether the father-in-law had anything to do with the last fifty shares. He does remember, however, that he began to receive dividends shortly after getting the stock, and that he received one dividend amounting to $9,000, and that he paid a portion of the money to the father-in-law, who had advanced the money without note or bond. He also remembers that, in settling up with his father-in-law, he turned over several shares of stock in the Union Pacific Railroad which he had got as dividends from Credit Mobilier. It was a roundabout process. The original money went from father-in-law to son-in-law; from son-in-law into the hopper of Credit Mobilier, from which it came out as Union Pacific stock; then back to the son-in-law, and once more to the father-in-law.

There is a grim sort of humor in the manner in which Mr. Brooks tries to dodge after his son-in-law gets him into the corner, and in the successful way in which he gets M'Combed down. Whichever way he turns he gets peppered with the Colonel's small shot. Upon the waiving of any further cross-examination of the son-in-law for the day, Mr. Brooks springs a question of high morality and offers a first-class character, which he would like to compare with Colonel M'Comb's character, although what particular connection the comparison would have with Credit Mobilier is very difficult to see. He might with the same propriety have commenced canvassing the committee-room for subscriptions to his newspaper, or offered to measure boots with Judge Poland. Nevertheless, M'Comb was ready to accommodate Brooks in the matter of characters, or anything else. When Mr. James Brooks desired to summon certain witnesses to prove that M'Comb had a bad character, Mr. M'Comb suggested several other witnesses to help him out. Then, to make things even, he would also be glad to offer a few names of gentlemen who could tell a thing or two about Brooks' character, and expressed a sincere desire also to compare characters. Judge Poland, however, could not see that these witnesses would have anything to do with Credit Mobilier, and declined to entertain Mr. Brooks' desire to have a championship match with Colonel M'Comb for moral character. Mr. James Brooks being under investigation as to his relations with Credit Mobilier, rather than with Colonel M'Comb's character, the decision was eminently proper. Mr. Brooks must stand or fall by the Credit Mobilier, but, standing or falling, is cannot be denied that, as a father-in-law, he has been magnanimous and munificent, beneficent and benevolent, to his son-in-law who does business in Pine street, near Wall street.

A Case of Patriotic Bosh.

The *Evening Journal* of this city insists that the theatre-going public of Chicago should stay away from McVicker's Theatre during the engagement of Mr. Boucicault and his wife, because, it alleges, Mr. Boucicault was a Rebel sympathizer during the War of the Rebellion. Mr. Boucicault was evidently inclined to treat this effort to injure his engagement with silent disdain, or, more probably, with secret amusement at its absurdity; but he has been duly interviewed, and the pump-handle process succeeded in getting a very sensible treatment of the matter at his hands. Mr. Boucicault denies the right of anybody to gauge his literary attainments or artistic attractions by his personal politics, now or in the past. He takes the only dignified position which an actor, an author, or an artist should assume,—namely, that he does not live upon public favor; that he works, and works hard, for the money he earns; that audiences are large or small, remunerative or unprofitable, according to their preferences or whims; and that neither himself nor his profession can be reasonably called upon to shape personal or political convictions to suit the public. The idea that actors or singers are public servants is true only to the extent that they are required to conform to public morality in their performances, and to present to the public what they promise as nearly as they can, thus giving what the people have paid to hear or see. Having done this much, the actor is not responsible to the political whims of any particular epoch, country, or temporary excitement.

The fact of Mr. Boucicault's sympathizing with the Rebels does not seem to be well established. He recalls the circumstance that he wrote the play of "The Octoroon" in 1859. This drama has been ranked with Mrs. Stowe's novel of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" in the work of popularizing the movement for abolishing slavery. It is probable that Mr. Boucicault seized upon the subject as one full of popular interest and susceptible of pathetic treatment. But he immediately received warning from the South, as did Mr. Jefferson who played the part of *Salem Scudder* in the drama, that they must not show their faces in that part of the country. Mr. Boucicault was acting in London during the War of the Rebellion, and produced the "Octoroon" among other pieces. The American flag and the English flag were flying together over the theatre, and the manager fixed a Confederate flag over a picture of the "Octoroon" in the lobby. So far from gratifying the Rebel sympathizers in London, they took offence at this disposition of their colors though it is now made a pretext in this country for decrying Mr. Boucicault as a Rebel sympathizer. This is the gentleman's own version of the matter. We conceive, however, that it has nothing to do with the patronage which the public should or should not bestow upon Mr. Boucicault's performance, whether he sympathized with the Rebels or not. As an Irishman, and a resident of London, he had a perfect right to bestow his abstract sympathies where he pleased. Coming to this country as an actor and author, he is commercially in the position of a man who has wares to sell, and the people will buy, or refuse to buy, according to the quality of the wares. If Mr. Boucicault has powers to please the public, he will and should attract good audiences, so long as he does not obtrude any offensive personal sympathies upon the public. If he does not possess these qualities, he would fail to secure attention in spite of the most assiduous display of patriotism. We fancy that the "Union Spy," with all the real and mock heroism displayed in the melo-drama and the lady who performed the heroine's character, was patriotic enough to suit the most exacting; yet we believe the "Union Spy" never attained fame or fortune.

Discussions of this nature are not novel; and, in the heat of public excitement, there have been instances in which great injustice has been done to artists of merit on account of their political affinities or associations. But attempts to work up opposition on account of old prejudices are rarely successful, and always absurd. Mr. Boucicault may possibly have favored the election of Mr. Greeley during the late campaign, though it is probable that, as an actor and a literary man, he thought very little about it one way or the other. If Mr. Boucicault did favor Mr. Greeley's election, this would, of course, give additional color to the charge of Rebel sympathies in the minds of many people. They are not of a class, however, that would be apt to attend Mr. Boucicault's performances in any case, fortunately for him and his manager. Those people who patronize public amusements have heard of Mr. Boucicault as a versatile and accomplished dramatist, whose writings include half a hundred plays, ranging from "London Assurance," and "Old Heads and Young Hearts," through the romantic dramas such as "The Corsican Brothers," and "The Willow Copse," down to the sensational school, of which "The Flying Scud," "Formosa," and "The Streets of New York" are samples; but it is not probable that half a dozen of these people ever thought, or will ever care, whether Mr. Boucicault's sympathies were with the North or the South, or with France or Prussia, during the two latest wars of consequence.

The full text of the recent allocution of the Pope, the publication of which has brought so many German papers into trouble, is printed in the English papers which arrived by the last mails. The particular passage which has given so much offence to the German Government is as follows:

Our grief at the injuries inflicted on the Church in Italy is much aggravated by the cruel persecutions to which the Church is subjected in the German Empire, where not only by pitfalls but even by open violence it is sought to destroy her, because persons who not only do not profess our religion, but who even do not know what religion, arrogate to themselves the power of defining the teachings and the rights of the Catholic Church. These men, besides heaping calumny upon ridicule, do not blush to attribute persecution to Roman Catholics; they bring such accusations against the Bishops, the clergy, and a faithful people, because they will not prefer the laws and the will of the State to the holy commandments of the Church. The men who are at the head of public affairs should recollect that none of their subjects better than the Roman Catholics render unto Cæsar the things which are Cæsar's, and for that very reason render unto God the things which are God's.

For publishing the above, several German newspapers have been suppressed. In addition to these allusions to the course of the German Government, the Pope is very severe upon the acts of the Italian Government, and declares void every sequestration of Church property under the laws of the Italian Government. He is also grieved that Switzerland appears to be pursuing the same path as Germany; that in Spain the Clergy Dotation law is opposed to the Concordats and to justice; and that the Armenians of Constantinople persist in their rebellion, and have by stratagem deprived the Roman Catholics of their immunities. The only comfort which the Pope can discover is in the constancy and activity of the Episcopate and the clergy of all those countries where, jointly with the faithful people, they have defended the rights of the Church.

The most serious innovation which has yet been made on the conservatism of the Chinese Empire was recently announced in a Hong Kong journal. The statement of this journal is to the effect that certain gentlemen have gone from China to England to purchase the rolling-stock and equipments necessary for the operation of one hundred miles of railroad, to be laid down in the Flowery Kingdom. It is by no means premature to assert that the introduction of the locomotive in China is destined to work a wonderful transformation. It has been stated that the ruling authorities favor this project because it will open the country more thoroughly to the influence of the Government, and that the officials at Pekin will be better able to control those distant Provinces which have hitherto set many of the royal edicts at defiance, and governed according to their own notions, owing to the extreme difficulty of communications. What the Pekin Court flatters itself the locomotive is going to accomplish for the Government, it will also accomplish for China in general by bringing it into communication with the outside world. The rapid advance of the Russian railroad systems has already brought St. Petersburg almost to the very doors of China. The locomotive has always been the *avant courrier* of civilization, and when once it commences to shriek inside the Chinese walls, the wall must fall as surely as the walls of Jericho came down at the bidding of Gideon's horn.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has recently made himself the laughing-stock of England. Reflecting upon the persistent bad weather, he made up his mind that it was due to the fact that the clergy had not been using the prayers for fine weather contained in the Liturgy with sufficient diligence, and thereupon administered to them a sharp rebuke. Now, however, a celebrated writer on drainage shows that a cessation of rain at present would be a national calamity, as the excessive rainfall of the last month is only the natural compensation for the deficiency of the former year, and that the wells are not even yet up to the mark of a sufficient supply. Another writer shows that the public health is greatly improving, because the rains are flushing the sewers. A clergyman has answered the Archbishop very pointedly by declaring that he has not used the prayer and will not, because he believes the Almighty knows what is wanted in the way of weather better than the Archbishop of Canterbury. There is a very general feeling that it is nothing less than an absurdity to request Divine Providence to alter the laws of nature which he himself has fixed.

With a proper regard for the morals of our people, we advise them all to read their Bibles carefully, and some sermon on the enormity of profane swearing, before they go to the City Collector's office to pay their taxes. Unless thus prepared beforehand, the footings of the several items will be a temptation to profanity which many will be unable to resist. Of the justice or the necessity of the present taxes we have nothing to say here. The rebates of the last year, owing to the fire, and the injunctions heretofore sued out to defeat tax collection, have forced our city officials to make an unusual levy for the year 1872. Let us bear it as best we may, hoping for lower rates in the future. But it is to be hoped the Courts and the proper officers will follow the law so closely that all persons will have to walk up to the Collector's office and settle. Let the rich be made to pay like their honest and poorer fellow-citizens.

A prayer was offered in Washington, some days ago, for the moral improvement of editors, and now the New York *World* suggests that no better opportunity than this will be found for testing the merits of Professor Tyndall's proposed prayer-gauge. The details of applying this gauge are not suggested. We suppose that editors might be permitted to range themselves on the side of their choice. This would be the most interesting portion of the experiment. What proportion of editors would range themselves on the side to be prayed for, and what proportion on the side to do without prayer; and whether the former would acknowledge themselves fallible and wicked, and the latter thereby confess that they are past praying for, would be as important as the final results of the test.

The House Committee on Post Offices has resolved, by an unanimous vote, that the Postmaster General's decision that letters mailed with an insufficient stampage should be charged full double rates, is illegal. The effect of this will be that the law will be made more explicit. Under Mr. Creswell's decision, the stamps placed on a letter, if insufficient to pay the entire postage, are lost, and the whole postage, doubled, is to be collected.

Foreign mails bring the intelligence of the death of Most Rev. Father Jandel, General of the Dominican Order of Preachers, at the Convent of the Minerva, in Rome. He was one of the earliest associates of the celebrated Father Lacordaire, who introduced the Order of Friar Preachers into France. He filled various high offices in the Order in France, until 1862, when he was called by the Pope to the dignity of Master General of the whole Order.

PLEASANTRY IN LITERATURE.

BY PROFESSOR WILLIAM MATHEWS, OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.

An English critic, in treating of the character of English literature at this time, complains that periodical writing, which flourished so vigorously at the beginning of this century, is nearly a lost art. This kind of writing, he remarks, is to literature what conversation is to speech; it should not be too personal, nor too scientific, nor too earnest, but a mixture of all these, the play of fancy over all subjects, lighting up here and there their depths, but not grappling with them,—pouring itself abroad, but not contracting itself to any too determinate aim. A fatal defect of English periodical literature to-day is its excessive gravity; the impulse of the English mind being almost entirely toward concentration, and earnestness, and definiteness of thought. The effect of this is to quench all life and spirit, as certainly as does carbonic acid gas. "Does laughter or light satire," asks the critic, "ever ring through the solemn precincts of *Macmillan?* Do the apostles of the *Fortnightly* ever introduce a joke into their evangelical discourses? Mr. Frederic Harrison, if we remember right, attempted it some little time ago; but he did it with so preternaturally a solemn tone, and with such earnestness of asseveration that he really did not mean to joke at all, that all fear of the risk that the attempt might be repeated was at once removed."

The justice of this criticism will be admitted, we think, by all who are familiar with the periodicals of the old country. Fothing can be more solemn than their ordinary tone. It is rarely that even the ghost of a joke haunts their pages; and when a bit of pleasantry does stray in, it seems accidental, and as much out of place as on a gravestone or in a ledger. The periodical writers of to-day have plenty of intensity and fiery earnestness, much acuteness of observation and large stores of knowledge; but they are heavy and elephantine; they lack flexibility, litheness, and versatility; and in the power which is so strikingly exemplified by Shakspeare's fools of saying wise things in a sportive way,—the power so often seen in Lamb and Hood, of conveying a deep philosophical verity in a jest, uniting the wildest merriment with the truest pathos and the deepest wisdom,—in short, in that genial, lambent humor, of which Shakspeare was the Pope and Sidney Smith the Chief Cardinal, a humor like summer sheet-lightning, that hurts nobody, and illuminates everything with soft, bright flashes, —they seem almost wholly wanting. We must go back half a century to the days of Horace Smith, Maginn, and Leigh Hunt, if we would enjoy in English periodicals that agreeable trifling which, as Goldsmith says, often deceives us into instruction. The solemnity of their successors, which is certainly not the mask of dulness, tempts one to cry out with Cicero, "*Civem mehercule non puto esse qui sit temporibus videre possit:* on my conscience I believe we have all forgotten to laugh in these days." History is always repeating itself, and we find by Goldsmith's "Essay on the Present State of Polite Learning," that the same fault characterized the literature of England a hundred years ago. He complains bitterly of "a disgusting solemnity of manner" as the besetting sin of the prose-writers and poets of his day. The finest sentiment and the weightiest truth, he urges, may put on a pleasant face; but, instead of this, "the most trifling performance among us now assumes all the didactic stiffness of wisdom. The most diminutive son of fame or of famine has his *we* and his *us*, his *firstlys* and his *secondlys*, as methodical as if bound in cow-hide and closed in clasps of brass. Were these monthly reviews and magazines frothy, pert, or absurd, they might find some pardon; but to be dull and dronish is an encroachment on the prerogative of a folio."

American literature is not amenable to the charge of excessive gravity; our newspapers and magazines have plenty of comic matter, only it is apt to be of a broad and extravagant kind. We have professional wits and humorists who furnish funny articles by the column,—mechanical jokers, who turn out jokes as the patent bread manufacturer turns out loaves; but what we need is, not more wits, who can spin out jests as a juggler spins endless ribbons from his mouth,—writers who can make us laugh, and nothing more,—but those who can treat the gravest themes in a playful manner, intermingle, as did Pascal and Sydney Smith, pleasantry with logic, bind the rod of the moralist with the roses of the muse, and hide with the ivy wreath the point of the Thyrsus. Can any man doubt the inestimable value of such writers to a community? Even the coarsest wit has its uses. There are men whose risibles can be tickled by no other. To laugh, they must hear or read something "dreadfully funny,"—something as irresistably mirth-provoking as Sir Toby's catch that could "draw three souls out of one weaver." Charles Lamb tells of such a man,—of such gravity that Newton might have deducted from it the law of gravitation. But the mass of men do not want their pleasantry in a lump, but as sauce and seasoning to more solid dishes.

In the highest order of wit there is an essential element of truthfulness. The profounder the truth, the keener and more telling the wit. The true humorist is no provoker of barren laughter,—no cynic, heel-biter, or libeller, who, because his own cup of happiness has been soured, is bent upon filling every other man's with gall and wormwood, but a genial, loving reformer. People breathe more freely when such a man is "around;" for they know that wicked men will fear him, weak men will feel stronger, and quacks will no longer have things all their own way. Crises are continually occurring in the history of society when it can be delivered from peril only by the Damascus blade of the wit. Evils creep in unawares; some good but foolish man perpetrates a deal of nonsense which is tolerated and even admired on account of his goodness, and fixed as an institution before its inconvenience is suspected. Some isolated and pampered truth, detached

THE CHURCHES.

Prayer-Meeting of the Burnt-Out Congregationalists.

The Eighth Presbyterian Society and Their New Organ.

Success of the First Baptist "Lecture Sociables."

Tyndall's Prayer Test---Concert of Prayer---Capital Punishment.

Programme of Services in the Churches To-day.

CONGREGATIONAL.

The First Congregational Church held their general prayer-meeting, Friday evening, in the basement rooms of the American Reformed Church. It was their first religious meeting after the destruction of their church edifice, and will not soon be forgotten. The rooms were crowded with young and old, who had convened to supplicate the Divine benedictions in the sad hours of their affliction. The pastor, Rev. Dr. Goodwin, presided, and, after the reading of an appropriate Psalm, said he would not have believed he could have gone through what he did respecting the burning of the church, and still possess the feeling of trust and confidence that he now felt. When he saw the cross that still surmounted the walls, he felt there was something left; it was the cross of Christ. The inscription, too, over the front entrance, "Other foundation can no man lay than that is laid, which is Jesus Christ," was not marred. Let us take courage from this. Literally true, it may be, that no other foundation shall be laid in the new building. The corner-stone there laid amid our earnest prayers still remains, and shall remain.

A large number took part in the exercises, which consisted of remarks, singing, and prayer. Many cheerful and hopeful words were spoken, and at the close there was a general greeting and a separation not without hope.

Services will be held hereafter every Sunday morning in the American Reformed Church, corner of Ann and Washington streets. The Sunday School will convene to-day in the lecture room of the Third Presbyterian Church.

A place for the regular Sabbath evening service will be provided, and announced in the near future.

WORTH REPEATING.

The following incident, given in a Chicago religious journal last week, for its lessons, if not its singularity, will just now bear repetition:

Rev. Mr. Chamberlain, pastor of a Congregational Church in Chicago, relates that at the time when they were most afflicted by the loss of their beautiful edifice, a singular circumstance became known which greatly cheered and encouraged them to put forth their most strenuous efforts to obtain the necessary means to rebuild. It seems that among the *debris* was two bits of printed paper were found, one of which proved to be the only remaining fragment of a Bible; the only legible portion was this verse from 2 Cor. v. 1—"For we know that if our earthly house of this tabernacle were dissolved, we have a building of God, an house not made with hands, eternal in the heavens." The other was a scrap from a hymn-book, upon which was printed hymn 1180, of *Songs for the Sanctuary*:

Daughter of Zion! from the dust
Exalt thy fallen head.
Again in thy Redeemer trust—
He calls thee from the dead.

Rebuild thy walls, thy bounds enlarge,
And send thy heralds forth;
Say to the South, "Give up thy charge,
And keep not back, O North!"

PRESBYTERIAN.

The Eighth Presbyterian Church, Rev. L. H. Reid pastor, have just purchased and placed in the spacious recess in rear of the pulpit a first-class pipe organ, which will be formally dedicated by an organ concert, Louis Faulk presiding, on next Thursday evening. It was built by William Pilcher & Son, of this city, and is valued at about $4,000. The style is that of the Norman Gothic, with blue and gold tinting. It has thirty stops and thirteen hundred pipes, with patent improved bellows, and in tone and volume is comparable to the best. The Society is to be congratulated upon this new additional aid and attraction which they have added to their elegant and comfortable audience room.

This Church was organized Dec. 20, 1864. With the growth of the city, a number of Presbyterian families had settled west of Union Park, and the need of church privileges in this locality began to be felt. Accordingly, on the evening of Thanksgiving, Nov. 24, 1863, a prayer-meeting was held at the residence of Rev. Glen Wood, which was kept up until the organization was effected. A lot on the corner of Washington and Robey streets was purchased at a cost of $2,000, and a chapel erected and dedicated Feb. 9, 1865, with a full house, and joy and thanksgiving.

The original membership numbered 25, of whom 4 were from the First Church, and 6 from the Third Church. The others, with one exception, brought letters from out of the city. At the organization, which was effected by a Committee of Presbytery, at the residence of Mr. Bingham, the Rev. James T. Matthews was called to the pastoral office, and Messrs. Bingham and Chamberlain were elected elders. The chapel had been occupied but a short time, when, from the growth of the Sabbath School and the increase of the congregation, it was found to be inadequate, and a much larger place of worship was needed. It was sold to the Episcopalians, removed to the opposite corner, and occupied jointly with them until the present edifice was erected. The congregation assembled for the first time in the basement of the new church, Dec. 3, 1866, and continued to meet there until July 7, 1867, when they took possession of the audience room above. The present edifice cost about $52,000, and is now worth, with the lot, a much larger sum. The bell, costing $900, is a gift of the children of the Sabbath School, and bears the name of "The children's bell," lettered in its bronze casting. Toward building and furnishing the church, the ladies rendered essential service, the sum of $3,996.61 having passed through their hands.

The labors of the Rev. Mr. Matthews were arduous. His labors had been highly appreciated, and it was with great regret that his resignation was accepted Dec. 26, 1867. During the illness of Mr. Matthews, and for four months after his resignation, the pulpit was supplied by Professor Samuel C. Bartlett, D. D., of the Chicago Theological Seminary. On the 18th of March following, a unanimous call was extended to Rev. Lewis H. Reid, of Syracuse, N. Y., who accepted, and entered on his labors May 8, 1868.

During the year just closed, the church has not only been united but has made progress. Forty-four members were received, making a present total of 253.

The Woman's Mission connected with this church, an auxiliary of the one connected with the Presbyterian Church of America, and whose object is the looking after the Home and Foreign Mission, has met regularly during the year, with increasing interest and usefulness. A single class in the Home Sunday-school supports a student in Mynpurie, India, and in the same line of foreign work a Mission Board has been recently organized. Thus it will be seen that the Eighth Church is a flourishing and a working Society. Prof. Swing occupies its pulpit this evening.

THE REUNION PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,

corner of Throop and Mitchell streets, Rev. J. H. Walker, pastor, received into its communion on last Sunday, sixteen additional members. This Society was originally started as a mission Sunday school, in connection with the Third Church. It is now one of the flourishing churches of the city, having many influential communicants, and an active and earnest working pastor. The time will soon come when a more spacious church edifice will be demanded.

BAPTIST.

The first Baptist Society has introduced a new social feature, which Dr. Everts calls "Lecture Sociables," the object of which is to tone up this general department of church influence. Several of these sociables have already been held with good success. As an illustration of what they are, it may be mentioned that the first one was addressed by Robert Harris, Esq., on the subject of "Railroads," the second by Prof. Mitchell, on "Travels," the third by Adam Smith, on the "Smelting of Ores," and the fourth will be addressed by Dr. Arnold, subject, "Western Greece." As the Doctor was a resident of that country for ten years, it will, no doubt, be an interesting occasion.

In this connection, it may be stated that the removal of this church to another locality is not yet decided upon, as reported. The change, if made, will be consequent upon the growth of business. Overtures have been recently made to the Society to erect a church on the South Boulevard, but thus far no decisive action has been taken.

The membership of the Society is now over one thousand, distributed in three congregations, to-wit: the Home Church, on Wabash avenue, the Indiana Avenue Church, and the Twenty-fifth Street Church, to all of which Dr. Everts, Prof. Mitchel, Rev. Mr. Bush and B. F. Jacobs minister the Word.

The influence of this large organization on the growth of the Baptist denomination in this city has been very great. The Home Mission work, as well as the University, has been largely in its keeping. The "University Land Scheme," as it is called, by which a debt of $100,000 is relieved, originated in this Society, and its personal originator, Mr. J. E. Burchell, has just made over $5,000 for the church to use for Foreign Missions. By this Land Scheme over a thousand lots have been sold since the fire, which has paid for the cost of the land, $200,000, leaving sixty acres, which will pay off the debt, $100,000, of the University.

The calendar of religious services is as follows: In the Home Church, B. F. Jacobs preaches every Sunday evening. In the Indiana Avenue Chapel, Professor Mitchell preaches every Sunday morning, and Dr. Everett every evening. In the Twenty-fifth Street Church, Rev. Mr. Bush preaches every Sunday morning and evening.

EPISCOPAL.

There will be a course of six lectures delivered on successive Sunday evenings, beginning with the 26th inst., in the Cathedral and Grace Church. The subjects are as follows: 1. The Christian Church; 2. Revelation and Science; 3. The Church and Education; 4. The Church and Modern Society; 5. The Church and Art; 6. Christianity and State Law. The first lecture will be by the Bishop, delivered in the afternoon of Sunday, Jan. 26, in the Cathedral, and in the evening of the same day at Grace Church. The Rev. J. D. Phillips, of Kankakee; Rev. Arthur Brooks, Rev. Mr. Abbott, of Evanston; Rev. Mr. Stocking, Rev. Dr. Locke, Rev. H. C. Kinney, Rev. Dr. Powers, Rev. Canon Knowles, Rev. Edward Sullivan, and Rev. J. F. Walker will deliver succeeding lectures in the order named. A lecture on each subject will be delivered at the same time in the churches named.

PERSONAL.

The Rev. John Wilkinson has been recalled to the Rectorship of St. James Church, Milwaukee, recently destroyed by fire. Mr. Wilkinson left that church in the occupation of its beautiful edifice, to accept the Rectorship of the Church of the Holy Communion, in this city, from his devotion to the system of "Free Seats."

THE PRAYER TEST.

The Tyndall test of prayer is still an all-absorbing theme for the religious journals. Every one of them desires to have its say, and many have spoken more than twice upon the subject, nor have the speeches been limited to any very short period of time. The theme is one commensurate with the attention it receives, lies close to the Christian heart, and will lose neither interest nor truthfulness in the discussion. The *Advance* of this city now calls in "Angelic Agency," and, after alluding to Daniel in the lion's den, and to his prayer and fasting, that he might learn something of the future of the Jews, in each of which instances angels figure in the answering of his prayers, thus argues:

Now the charm of all these Scriptural accounts is, that they are perfectly philosophical and rational. Any scientist could afford to credit them. There is nothing absurd or improbable in the idea of angelic existence or ministry. And if Professor Tyndall can so control natural laws as to produce before an audience marvellous effects, which, a few generations back, would have secured his execution as a wizard, he ought to be able to understand that he may be the merest tyro in science, compared with God, or with even the least of the angels. It may, then, well be, that the most wonderful answers to prayer on record, in the physical as well as in the moral realm, might have been wrought by angelic agency, under divine direction, by as legitimate a use of Nature's laws as that employed by Professor Tyndall in his lecture room. The agency is as real and pervasive now as in any former age, if we may credit the universal assurances of Scripture, and the only reason why we do not see the angelic hosts about us is simply that our inner or spirit eye is not opened, as was that of the persons who are mentioned in the Bible as having seen them.

It is now said that Sir H. Thompson claims the authorship of the letter which Professor Tyndall sent with his approval to the *Contemporary Review*, and which proposed that a certain number of patients in a hospital be set apart for whose recovery special prayer be made, noting well and likewise comparing results as a test of the efficacy of prayer.

CONCERT OF PRAYER.

The following call for a concert of prayer, on the part of the theological students of the country, will appear in the religious press of this week:

To the Students of Theology in the Evangelical Seminaries of the United States and Canada:

Mark xvi., 15—Go ye into all the world and preach the Gospel to every creature.

Luke xii., 35—Let your loins be girded about, and your lights burning.

Matt. xxviii., 20—And lo, I am with you alway, even unto the end of the world. Amen.

DEAR BRETHREN: In the name of the students of our seminary, we earnestly request you to engage with us, on the first Wednesday of March, at 10 o'clock a. m., in a students' concert of prayer. We desire dear brethren, that the students in all the Evangelical Seminaries throughout the United States and Canada, engage in this concert. In view of the present state of religion throughout the country; in view of the difficulties and trials under which many of our brethren are pursuing their way to the ministry; in view of the constant and urgent call of the church for men, we deem it unnecessary to state the special reasons for proposing to you this movement. Many of us will soon go forth in obedience to the command to "preach the Gospel to every creature." We desire to enter the field of Christian warfare with our "loins girded about, and our lights burning." Many of us are to go, we know not where, and we desire to realize in private experience and public labors, the fulfilment of the promise "lo, I am with you alway, even unto the end of the world." Besides a general prayer for the outpouring of the Spirit upon the ministry, the church and the world, we propose to you the following special subjects for this concert:

1. That God may increase the zeal and piety of the students, and prepare them to be successful ambassadors of the cross of Christ.

2. That in His merciful providence He may enable all young men contemplating the ministry to complete their preparation in due time.

3. That he may incline the hearts of many others to enter the Gospel ministry.

Trusting that this proposition may receive your hearty approval, and secure your earnest co-operation, we remain your brethren in Christ,

J. G. VENABLE,
WM. CAMPBELL,
S. B. ALDERSON.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The *Northwestern Christian Advocate* is out with a pungent leader favoring compulsory education and capital punishment. Respecting the latter it says:

While we are preaching, crime is on the increase. A flippant press quotes this to shame the pulpit, but God pity this Republic when the pulpit, discouraged, holds its tongue. In 1872 New York City suffered fifty-six recorded murders—more than one a week. In the same year Chicago suffered an equal proportion, and there is little doubt that both cities were the scenes of still more bloody violence, though not able to produce the dead bodies. * * * The public is now being aroused to self-protection. If a revolution is not effected, our next stage of desperation will be more desperate than the present one. If reform comes, it must come upon the following conditions: A convicted murderer must, *in every instance*, be punished with a specific penalty visited upon no other crime. Our point is illustrated by old English law that hung a sheep-stealer and a murderer alike, and so confused the relative values of human and brute life. This idea of specific penalty will exalt the value of man's life, and lend terror to the tempted. We regard as a final argument in favor of capital punishment, and in the name of that very "sacredness of human life" so sentimentally quoted by those who deprecate the death penalty, we invoke a dignified trial in full bench, and an inevitable execution of every murderer. Executive clemency, by commutation of punishment, or pardon, was originally intended to mitigate sentences where there were glimmers of doubt respecting guilt. When there is decorum in court, perfect decency among counsel, brains and conscience in the jury-box, specifiteness in penalty, *certainty* in retribution, and privacy in execution, our murder-rate will suddenly decrease.

NEED OF A COFFEE REFORMATION.

The temperance agitation in this city and over the country is all very well, but here is one of another kind and the last from Beecher respecting coffee houses, which is applicable to Chicago:

Talk of a temperance reformation—I think that a coffee reformation is needed in this country. I have travelled all over the length and breadth of this land, and only in one or two instances have I ever been able to get a cup of real good coffee. As a rule, a cup of coffee is a swindle and a cheat, and it will be a good thing if there can be established some places where there can be obtained a cup of pure coffee, and good bread also.

UNION PRYER-MEETINGS.

The following is this week's programme of noon day exercises at Methodist Church Block:

Monday, "Heaven," F. H. Revell, leader; Tuesday, "Joy of Salvation," Rev. D. S. Johnson, leader; Wednesday, "Grace," Henry Moorhouse, leader; Thursday, "14th John," J. M. Hammond, leader; Friday, "Faith," H. G. Spofford, leader; Saturday, Sabbath School Lesson, Rev. C. E. Cheney, leader.

SERVICES TO-DAY.

Religious services will be held to-day, morning and evening, in the following places of divine worship:

EPISCOPAL.

There will be full services at the Cathedral of SS. Peter and Paul, corner of West Washington and Peoria streets, morning and evening. Services full choral.

—Rev. Charles E. Cheney will preach, morning and evening, in Christ Church, corner of Michigan avenue and Twenty-fourth street. Seats free in the evening.

—Rev. J. F. Walker will officiate as usual in Calvary Church, on Warren avenue, near Western avenue.

—At St. John's Church, on Ashland avenue, near Madison street, Rev. Dr. Powers will preach, in the morning, on "The Youth of Jesus," and in the evening on the "Consecrated Service of the Body."

—Rev. Dr. Warren will officiate, morning and evening, in St. Mark's Church, Cottage Grove avenue.

—Rev. Henry G. Perry will officiate as usual in All Saints' Church, corner of North Carpenter and Fourth streets.

—Rev. H. C. Kinney will officiate as usual in the Church of the Atonement, corner of Robey and Washington street.

—Trinity Church, corner of Indiana avenue and Twenty-second street, Rev. E. Sullivan, Rector. Services at 10:45 a. m., and at 7:30 p. m. Morning subject: "The Wise Men of the East."

—Rev. Clinton Locke will preach, morning and evening, in Grace Church.

—Rev. J. F. Walker, of Calvary Church, will officiate at the Church of the Atonement to-day.

BAPTIST.

Rev. W. W. Everts, D. D., will preach, morning and evening, in the First Church, on Wabash avenue, south of Hubbard court.

—Rev. T. W. Goodspeed will preach in the Second Church, corner of Morgan and Monroe streets. Morning subject: "Devising Liberal Things." In the evening, the pastor, Rev. Dr. Goodspeed, will preach on "Questions in Genesis."

—In the University Place Church, on Douglas place, near Rhodes avenue, Rev. C. R. Henderson will preach in the morning, and Rev. J. C. Burroughs, D. D., in the evening.

—Rev. John Gordon will preach at the Western Avenue Church morning and evening.

—Rev. Henry Morehouse will preach at the Union Park Church, corner of Paulina and Washington streets, this morning and every evening during the week. The pastor, Rev. Florence McCarthy, preaches this evening.

—Rev. W. L. Noyes will preach, morning and evening, in the Free Church, corner of Loomis and West Jackson streets.

CONGREGATIONAL.

The services of the First Congregational Church will be held with the Reformed Presbyterian Society, in their church on Washington street, near Ann. Rev. Dr. Goodwin will preach in the morning. The Sunday School will meet at half-past 12, in the chapel of the Third Presbyterian Church, corner of Carpenter and Washington streets.

—Plymouth Church, corner of Indiana avenue and Twenty-sixth street. Rev. Wm. Alvin Bartlett will preach as usual.

—Union Park Church. Rev. C. D. Helmer will preach as usual.

—New England Church, on White street, near North Dearborn street. Sacramental services in the morning, and preaching in the evening, by the pastor, Rev. F. T. Chamberlain.

—The annual sale of pews in the Leavitt Street Congregational Church will take place at the Church, corner of Adams and Leavitt streets, on Monday evening, Jan. 20. There will be a sociable of the Church and congregation at the same time and place. Friends are cordially invited.

UNITARIAN.

Rev. Laird Collier will preach morning and evening in Martine's Hall, corner of Indiana avenue and Twenty-second street. Evening subject, "A Plea for Poor People."

—Rev. John Weiss, of Boston, will preach for Rev. Robert Collyer, in Unity Church.

—Rev. Warren H. Cudworth, of Boston, will preach in the Third Church, corner of Monroe and Ladin streets. Morning subject: "What is it to be Born Again?" Evening subject: "No Man Stronger than His Weakest Point."

—Rev. C. W. Wendte, pastor of the Fourth Church, will preach his third anniversary sermon in Bourbonnais Hall, No. 128 Twenty-fourth street, this morning.

—Rev. J. O. M. Hewitt will preach in the morning at Unity Church, Oak Park. Subject: "The Voices of Jehovah to Man."

PRESBYTERIAN.

Rev. Arthur Swazey, D. D., will preach to the Ashland Avenue Church Society, morning and evening, in the chapel of the Seminary, corner of Ashland and Warren avenues.

—Rev. A. E. Kittridge will preach morning and evening in the Third Church, corner of Washington and Carpenter street.

—Rev. James Maclaughlan will preach as usual in the Scotch Church, corner of Sangamon and Adams streets. Evening subject, "Should We Have a Gospel Ministry?"

—Rev. J. H. Walker will preach as usual in the Reunion Church, on Mitchell street, near Throop street.

—Rev. J. M. Baugh will preach morning and evening in the United Church, corner of Monroe and Paulina streets.

METHODIST.

Rev. Dr. Fowler will preach morning and evening in the Centenary Church, on Monroe street, near Morgan street.

—Rev. Mr. McClelland will preach this morning in the Wabash Avenue Church. Evening service in the vestry.

—There will be preaching, morning and evening, in Trinity Church, on Indiana avenue, in the evening will occur the first of a series of discourses on "Human Life." Subject, "Life's Morning."

—Rev. Wm. F. Stewart will preach this morning in the Reuben Street Church, south of Division street.

UNIVERSALIST.

Rev. Dr. Forrester will preach as usual in the Church of the Redeemer, corner of Washington and Sangamon streets.

—Rev. H. F. Campbell will preach as usual in Murray Chapel, on Indiana avenue, near Twenty-ninth street.

—St. Paul's congregation worship in the Synagogue, corner Wabash avenue and Peck court. Rev. Dr. Ryder will preach in the morning.

SWEDENBORGIAN.

New Jerusalem services will be held on the South Side in the new Church Hall, corner of Eighteenth street and Prairie avenue, at 11 a. m.; on the West Side, at 3 p. m., in the Temple, corner of Washington street and Sangamon avenue. Rev. Dr. Hibbard officiates at both places. The West Side discourse will be on "The Old and New Testament."

—The Second Swedenborgian Society will hold service at 3 p. m., in Plymouth Congregational Church. Rev. C. Day Noble will preach. Subject, "The Call of Abraham."

MISCELLANEOUS.

Professor Swing preaches to the Fourth Presbyterian Society in McVicker's Theatre at 10:45 a. m.

—Rev. O. A. Burgess preaches as usual in the Christian Church, corner of Indiana avenue and Twenty-fifth street.

—Rev. F. Richards preaches this morning in the English Evangelical Lutheran Church, corner of North Dearborn and Erie streets.

—Mrs. M. F. DeGeer will deliver a temperance lecture this evening in the Bethel Home Hall, corner of Lake and Desplaines streets.

—Rev. James Harrison preaches as usual in the Church of the Pilgrims, on Ashley street, near Robey street.

—Elder G. Sandoe preaches, morning and evening, and every night during the week, in the Church of God, corner of Warren avenue and Robey street.

—Elder D. R. and Mrs. M. S. Mansfield preach, morning and evening, in the Advent Mission Hall, No. 619 West Lake street. Also every night this week.

—Mrs. H. B. Hastings will speak in the Advent Christian Chapel, on Green street, near Madison street.

—Rev. Lyman C. Howe will lecture in the hall, No. 99 West Randolph street, morning and evening.

—The American Reformed Church, West Washington street, between Ann and Willard place; services at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Rev. E. P. Goodwin, D. D., will preach in the morning, and Rev. U. D. Gulick in the evening.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

EPISCOPAL.

Jan. 19—Second Sunday after Epiphany.
Jan. 25—Conversion of St. Paul.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

Jan. 19—Second Sunday after Epiphany; Feast of the Holy name of Jesus; SS. Marius and Comp., MM.
Jan. 20—SS. Fabian and Sebastian, MM.
Jan. 21—St. Agnes, V. M.
Jan. 22—SS. Vincent and Anastasius, MM.
Jan. 23—Espousals of the B. V. M. and St. Joseph; St. Emerentiana, V. M.
Jan. 24—St. Timothy, B. M.
Jan. 25—Conversion of St. Paul.

ELSEWHERE.

A young lady of Memphis lately became a Jewess in order to marry a Jew.

—The United Brethren in Christ claim 3,753 church organizations, 1,429 church edifices, and 116,523 communicants.

—The English Presbyterian Synod has resolved to establish a sustentation fund, by means of which every minister shall receive a minimum stipend of £150 a year.

—According to the late census there are in this country 9,377 homeless churches. The organizations are 72,459 in number; the church edifices are only 63,082.

—The Baptists average 80 communicants to a church; the Methodist Episcopal Church, 90; the Presbyterians, 98; the Reformed (Dutch), 132, and the United Brethren, 31.

—The Presbyterians and Congregationalists support 140 missionaries in Kansas, at an expense of $40,000 a year.

—A paper has been read before the New York Preachers' Association taking the ground that scientists in turning their attention to spiritual affairs were invading a province with which they had nothing to do.

—A rupture is impending in the Quaker Church on the subject of singing, conferences, and prayer-meetings, and various other methods of church worship peculiar to other denominations. The progressive party are insisting on these changes, while others are tenacious of former usages.

—A colored Presbyterian Church has just been organized in Vicksburg, Miss., consisting of twenty-five members, with two ruling Elders, having a comfortable house of worship. They are for the present supplied by a colored minister of the United Presbyterian Church. The belief is expressed that there will be, at no distant day, an African Presbyterian Church in this country, with an independent Assembly, and Synods and Presbyteries.

—The annual sale of pews in Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, N. Y., brought in $60,980.50, against $59,875 last year; $360 premium was the highest paid, but over fifty pews were sold before the price went below $300. These premiums are in addition to the pew rents.

—The death of Bishop Early, of the Southern Methodist Church, is daily expected. He is the senior Bishop of that Church, and for a long time has been very infirm.

—The rage for building iron or iron-coated churches has died out in the ashes of Dr. Talmage's Brooklyn Tabernacle. The Building Committee of the Presbyterian Church in Rondout, New York, since the Brooklyn conflagration, have changed their plans so as to use some other material than iron in their new building.

—Professor Finney, of Oberlin, contends that all amusements for the sake of amusement are indefensible. He condemns Sunday-school picnics and excursions as involving a needless expenditure of the Lord's money, and consequently sinful.

—The Roman Catholic Mission for the conversion of the colored population of the South, at the head of which was the late Dr. Vaughan, has, thus far, failed to win any great number of converts.

—At a recent meeting of about forty Methodist pastors in New England, it was held that Unitarians and Universalists, if blameless in life, should be admitted to the Lord's Supper. Also, if a father who is deprived of the privilege of attending church should gather his children about him and in spirit and reality administer the communion, it would be valid, even though Episcopal hands had never been laid upon him.

—The new St. Thomas' Chapel, situated on Sixtieth street, in New York, was consecrated on St. Thomas' Day, by Bishop Potter. The chapel is a gift from the St. Thomas Association for parish work.

—The new St. Thomas' Church, Hartford, was recently opened. It is a memorial to the late Bishop Brownell, of Connecticut, for so many years Presiding Bishop of the American Church.

—Bishop Coxe, of Western New York, has gone to Hayti on a missionary tour.

—The next Bishop of the Episcopal Church to be consecrated in the United States will be the *one hundredth* in the line of American succession.

—The Rev. B. I. Haight, D. D., of New York, who was elected Bishop of Massachusetts, declined the appointment, owing to his feeble state of health, which forbade his accepting a place of so much responsibility. The Rev. Dr. Vinton was the Low Church candidate for the position. It is understood that some Conservative Churchman will be elected in place of Dr. Haight, whose declension causes universal regret.

—Much anxiety is felt as to the preservation of the Roman Catacombs, as the Italian Ministry are preparing the project of a law, soon to be presented to the Chambers, by which it is intended to define accurately all rights relative to monuments, whether Christian or profane, standing on private property. Unless this law is recognized and expressly declares the public and ecclesiastical character of the Catacombs, it is feared that both what has already been discovered there, and what may yet remain to be discovered, will be lost. A cessation of the studies and discoveries in the Catacombs would entail a loss upon the future both of religion and science.

—The Year Book of the Unitarian Congregational Churches for 1873 has made its appearance. The list of ministers contains just 400 names, 8 more than that of last year. There are about 350 church societies, 23 conferences, 7 Sunday-school societies, 12 ministerial associations, 2 theological schools, and 15 miscellaneous organizations connected with the Church.

—Cardinal Cullen calls upon the clergy in Ireland to use their influence in preventing "wakes," and speaks of them as "dangerous in times of contagious diseases, and the source of great scandals, great dissipations, and innumerable sins."

—A correspondent sends to a London paper an account of a visit to two islands off the west coast of Ireland, called North and South Inishmaan. He writes: "The religion of these islanders is confined to the worship of a large wooden idol. This is no exaggerated figure of the Virgin Mary, but a rudely carved image of a man, about eight feet high, dressed in a long flannel gown." This is kept in a shed, and when storms arise it is taken to the shore, and besought to abate them, etc.

—There was recently a somewhat novel religious controversy in London between the Rev. Mr. Lyne, known on account of his monkish inclinations as Father Ignatius, and the "coming Cromwell," Mr. Bradlaugh, who aspires to free the world from allegiance to God, as well as England from allegiance to the Guelphs. The debate took place in the new Hall of Science, off the Temple of the English infidels, where for two successive evenings the young Father boarded the lions in their den. Strange to say, his address on "Jesus Christ as the Central Point of Human History" won for the author the sympathy and respect of his hearers. On the second evening he was even permitted to invoke the blessing of Heaven on his undertaking. His most peculiar utterance was the calling Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob blackguards, which admission was received with a burst of applause.

—A great improvement has been lately made in St. Paul's Cathedral, London, by lowering the pedestals of the various statues and monuments. This process has already been applied, and with good results, to the statues of Dr. Johnson, John Howard the Philanthropist, Sir William Jones, and Sir Joshua Reynolds, which stood at the four angles of the central dome, as well as to those of Henry Hallam, Bishop Middleton, Captain Westcott, etc. The cause of this movement on the part of the Dean and Chapter is that the colossal statues, on the tall pedestals, not only wearied the eyes and necks of those who came to study them, but were also found to dwarf the fine proportions of the interior of the building.

—On a recent Sunday evening, St. Peter's Church, Cornhill, which has been closed for some months for restoration, was reopened, "in the presence of the Lord Mayor and other civic authorities." The Bishop of London was the preacher. The church is of great historical interest as the church of Bishop Beveridge, who was rector when the church was rebuilt 200 years ago, after the great fire of London. Tradition asserts it to be *the first Christian Church* in England, founded A. D. 179.

—The Abbe Michaud has written a letter to the Cologne *Gazette*, in which he claims that the Jesuits had much to do in hurrying the late Emperor of the French into the disastrous war against Germany. It was thought that France could be victorious, Prussian Protestantism be humbled, and Austria avenged for her reverses of Sadowa, and be driven back to her inquisitorial concordat. In the meantime, the attention of the laity would be distracted from the doings of the Ecumenical Council, and its manufacture of dogmas thus be carried on without criticism or opposition. Everything turned out just as the fathers did not desire.

—The receipts of the American Board during the past three months have been but $55,362,—scarcely one half of the average expenditures $112,289 below the receipts of the same period last year, and $27,127 below those of the same period the year before. On the other hand, the appropriations for 1873 are $30,000 above those of 1872. The Home Secretary appeals to pastors and churches to make up the deficit. There are under the auspices of the Board, 16 missions, 77 stations, and 445 out-stations, the number of laborers connected with them being 1,286. The Board has under its care 173 churches, with a membership of 9,019. It is educating 17,122 pupils.

—The German Turners of New York have employed Dr. Lewis Buchner, a noted author of skeptical books, to lecture among his countrymen on materialism, at a salary of $15,000 a year. The Rev. Dr. George C. Seibert, editor of the American Tract Society's German weekly, the *Deutscher Volksfreund*, asks for $5,000 to place the paper free in every German saloon, barber shop, and coffee house, where it will be read by thousands. It opposes the arguments of Buchner, whose "gospel," it alleges, is summed up in these three positions: 1. That we are descendants of brutes. 2. We are civilized animals. 3. We return, in death, to the dust of the earth. Dr. Seibert says that "Buchner's books are circulated all over this country, partly free of expense, and that by their influence every spark of religious life is extinguished in German hearts."

Cardinal Cullen and Archbishop Manning have been appointed members of the Irish and English Privy Councils. Both of these prelates have for some years been on the most friendly terms with the Royal Family of England, especially the Archbishop of Westminster, who may be termed "a personal friend" of the Prince of Wales. Besides, in Victoria's Kingdom there are at least 7,000,000 of Roman Catholics.

—On Monday, Dec. 2, the Archbishop of Canterbury received the Deans of Canterbury and Chester at Lambeth Palace, when, on behalf of the clergy of the Northern and Southern Provinces, they presented to His Grace memorials to himself and to the Archbishop of York, praying for some change either in the compulsory rubric or in the damnatory clauses of the Athanasian Creed. Their prayer was concurred in by nearly 3,000 clergymen. The opposition to any change is, however, still stronger, and equally determined. At Oxford, on a recent Sunday morning, Dr. Pusey occupied the University pulpit, when St. Mary's was crowded, and Prince Leopold was among the congregation. Taking as his text St. John, xii, 48, the Doctor spoke for nearly an hour and a half, referring to the Athanasian Creed, and especially insisting on its peculiar adaptation to missionary work. In pleading for the Creed, he asked: "Will any one be lost, heathen, idolator, heretic, or in any form of hereditary unbelief or misbelief, if in good faith he was what he was, living up to the light which he had, wheresoever it came, and repenting him where he did amiss? All Christendom would answer you, God forbid! He would not be 'saved by that law which he professeth,' but he would be saved *in* it, by the one love of God the Father who made him, and of God the Son who redeemed him, and God the Holy Ghost who drew, and in his measure sanctified him." Dr. Pusey warned his Royal listner, Prince Leopold, and other new students at Oxford, not to allow themselves to come there to unlearn that which they had already learned, but to keep the faith which was in them. The Canadian Bishops—A. Montreal, J. T. Ontario, J. Quebec, A. N. Toronto, and L. Huron—have issued the following manifesto: "We, the Bishops of the Ecclesiastical Provinces of Canada, in Conference assembled, hereby express our solemn conviction that the Creed commonly called the Creed of St. Athanasius ought to be maintained in its integrity, and we deprecate either the mutilation or disuse of the said Creed."

—From the official statistical returns from the several Annual Conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church for the year 1872, the *Christian Advocate* compiles the following summaries:

		Increase.
Annual conferences	76	4
Bishops	13	3
Traveling preachers	10,352	543
Local preachers	11,964	582
Total preachers	22,306	1,125
Lay members	1,458,441	37,113
Total members	1,468,696	37,669
Churches	14,008	563
Value of churches	$32,203,227	$5,481,337
Parsonages	4,484	173
Value of parsonages	$3,575,977	$789,073
Value of churches and parsonages	$70,269,114	$6,260,416
Sunday schools	17,471	dec. 74
Officers and teachers	193,691	dec. 388
Sunday school scholars	1,278,559	11,817
Missionary collections	$671,000	$53,690
Church extension collections	94,572	19,929
Tract collections	21,586	140
Sunday School Union collections	22,674	dec. 485
Woman Foreign Missionary collections	17,755	18,755
Freedmen's Aid Society collections	12,048	12,048
Collections for conf. claimants	150,141	8,926

MARINE BOOKKEEPING.

How One of Bryant & Stratton's Students Studied the Art---Forty Tons of Water Let Loose in a Building.

A forcible illustration of the unfortunate effects of the historical deluge, was given by an enterprising young gentleman studying marine bookkeeping at Bryant & Stratton's College, on the corner of State and Washington streets. That precise corner of the city is notable for the artesian well therein, and the application of the water power to elevator purposes. To carry out this useful design, about forty tons of artesian well water are stored on the roof, to serve as elevator power, and, when necessity demands, as a fire extinguisher. It is a huge body of water, enough to help the young marine bookkeeping student to acquire a practical knowledge of his art in a wash-tub. But he did not try the experiment in the right direction. His soul was above wash-tubs and the water above him. He looked with an aching soul upon the string that connected the water tank with the occupants of the building. He thirsted to give it a scientific jerk. It was a source of anxiety to him for some days, but he finally mustered courage to satisfy his thirst for knowledge. He jerked the rope. There was a rush as of Niagara broken loose. The students clung to the floating tables in order to escape being washed out of the windows; books, chairs, desks were being dashed by the overwhelming cataract down the stairs, and a flood on State street seemed inevitable. The students of marine bookkeeping charged his mind as to his future profession, being of the opinion that it is dangerous. If forty tons of water would occasion so much annoyance, what would the lake or ocean do, he argues. Water ran down the stairs all day and repeated the glacial period for half a block round the building.

Oh, How Sad

It is that so many cities should be burned up, when, if the windows were protected, it would help so far as to enable the firemen to check and control the fire. Why are people so slack and so slow in applying such protection? Why not a. once order the best for the purpose, since in very many cases the difference in cost in insurance in two years will pay the expenses? B. A. Jenkins, of Lacrosse, Wis., is ready to supply the patent blind for one dollar per square foot, and they are evidently the best thing known, being better than the entire plate of iron, because every part is hollow, forming an air chamber which makes it next to impossible for the heat to enter, and at the same time the blind is as pleasant and convenient as the wooden blind.

Drew's Business College.

The above institution seems to have obtained the confidence of the public, judging by the liberal patronage bestowed. The proprietor, who has had long experience as an accountant and teacher, has perfected a system that is practical, by means of the actual business department. The College is in a flourishing condition. Architectural drawing by W. J. Edbrooke.

Lower Than the Lowest.

The New York Store will offer this week, of their own importation, 1,000 Marseilles toilet quilts, at $2; 1,500 at $3 and $3.50. These goods are not sold in town for less than $5 to $8. Also, just opened, 100 pieces of fine black Mohair alpacas at 50 cents—others ask 75 cents to $1.00 for no better goods. They will guarantee prices lower than any house which pretends to sell at cost. Nos. 284 and 286 West Madison-st.

Conservatory of Music.

Educational shares, at $125 each, securing ten terms of piano, voice, organ, &c. (reducing the price nearly one-half), may now be purchased at the Conservatory. The sale of these shares closes Feb. 1, after which date they will advance to $150. The Conservatory contains a fine drawing room for the use of the pupils. Robert Goldbeck, Director, No. 939 Indiana avenue, corner of Twentieth street.

To Physicians and Druggists.

Just received, another large lot of Lilly & Phelan's highly indorsed, agreeable, and effective remedy for Dyspepsia, Aromatic Liquid Pepsin. Sample free to the profession; also of the Standard Fluid Extracts and Elixirs. VanSchaak, Stevenson & Reid.

Royal Ermine.

Of this beautiful and appropriate fur for ladies' dress-wear, Brewster, furrier, No. 83 West Madison street, has so large a stock that he is making the sale of it a specialty, and is offering the most el

TO RENT--HOUSES.

TO RENT—BY W. H. SAMPSON & CO., REAL Estate and House-Renting Agency, 144 La Salle-st., Otis Block:

HOUSES—SOUTH DIVISION.

Two-story and basement brick houses on Vincennes-av., near Thirty-eighth-st., 10 rooms each; rent, $65 per month, or for sale cheap.

1320 Wabash-av., corner Twenty-ninth-st., 8 rooms, $50 per month.

Two-story and basement stone-front houses on Aberdeen-st., 10 rooms each, suitable for a hotel.

Two-story frame houses, Nos. 843 and 845 West Washington-st., 9 rooms each.

Upper part of house, southeast corner Fulton and Oakley-sts., 8 rooms.

563 and 564 West Madison-st., stores, and dwellings above.

NORTH DIVISION.

New stone-front house 390 Chicago-av., opposite Water Works, 10 rooms, modern improvements.

Upper part of house 520 Sedgwick-st., 7 rooms and carpets.

New two story brick house on Oak-st., near Clark, 10 rooms.

714, 716, and 718 North Franklin-st., 11 rooms.

New two-story and basement stone-front houses, n. e. corner Indiana and Rush-sts., 15 rooms each.

173 North State-st., two-story brick.

A large list of houses, stores, and offices to rent in all parts of the city.

WM. H. SAMPSON & CO.,
144 La Salle-st., Otis Block.

TO RENT—HOUSE, 267 WABASH-AV., 6 ROOMS, bath room and closets; hot and cold water. Rent, $46 per month. Small amount of furniture for sale cheap.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE ON INDIANA-av., near Twenty-sixth-st., until May 1, and perhaps longer. Address O 54, Tribune office.

TO RENT—A COTTAGE OF 7 ROOMS, FURNISHED. Apply at 365 Butterfield-st.

TO RENT—COTTAGE 223 SOUTH GREEN-ST., and about $500 worth of furniture for sale cheap. Parties leaving city. Inquire at above number to-day or Monday.

TO RENT—THE WHOLE OR PART OF HOUSE No. 117 South Hoyne-st. Apply on the premises or to C. SHULL, the Mercantile Agency, 145 Fifth-av. and Madison-st.

TO RENT—NEW TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT house on Fifth-av., near Polk-st., by C. L. JENKS, corner Clark and Madison-sts.

TO RENT—COTTAGE, NO. 62 NORTH SANGAMON-st., of 7 rooms; gas and water. Cheap to the right party. Apply to WM. H. THOMPSON, 229 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—A 10-ROOM HOUSE ON WALNUT-ST., between Leavitt and Oakley. Apply 94 Seymour-st. C. H. ALLCOCK.

TO RENT—HOUSE, AND FURNITURE FOR SALE. 1 basement cottage, No. 784 Fulton-st., water, gas, and sewer. Apply on the premises.

TO RENT—HOUSE AND FURNITURE FOR sale. Inquire at 518 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—BOARDING HOUSE OF 12 ROOMS IN good order. Inquire of L. F. HATHAWAY, 660 State-st.

TO RENT—TWO NEW 2-STORY AND BASEMENT brick houses, 178 and 180 Howe-st. Two-story frame house 555 Larrabee-st.; and rooms suitable for housekeeping, four blocks from Lincoln Park and near street cars. W. DAVIS, Room 1, 106 Madison-st.

TO RENT—2-STORY FRAME HOUSE 849 Calumet-av., 7 rooms, good barn; $45 per month if taken at once. PARKER, SPRAGUE & CO., 10 Chamber of Commerce.

TO RENT—HOUSE AND BARN ON NORTHWEST corner of Stewart-av. and Barber-st., 18 rooms, and barn in the rear, fronting on Harber-st.; room for 14 horses, hay, grain, etc.; water and sewerage complete. Apply to C. McDONNELL, 171 East Madison-st., Room 8.

TO RENT—SEVERAL NICE COTTAGES; ALSO houses and rooms; rooms for housekeeping or sleeping purposes in all parts of the city. Chicago Rental and Intelligence Agency, 10 Oriental Building.

TO RENT—A TWO-STORY HOUSE ON SOUTH Side, east of State and north of Twenty-first-st., containing ten rooms, in good repair, suitable for one or more families or boarding-house; with wardrobe or part of furniture for sale at a bargain. Address D 69, Tribune office, for three days.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE; IMMEDIATE possession. 252 West Lake-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE OF 5 ROOMS ON OAKLEY-ST. between Washington-st. and Park-av. J. F. STARR, 96 West Randolph-st., Room 1.

TO RENT—NEW HOUSE OF 7 ROOMS, BATH-room, and water; $40 per month in advance. Inquire on premises, 221 South Robey-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE OF 13 ROOMS FRONTING ON Union Park; $350 furniture for sale. House of 9 rooms on Washington-st., near Halsted; furniture for sale, $300; 16 boarders in house. Five rooms on Jackson-st., $150; $150 furniture for sale. KENNEDY & NEWELL, 79 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED TWO-STORY AND basement brick house, No. 617 West Monroe-st., to parties who would be willing to board a part of the family; must have the best of references. Call during the week.

TO RENT—HOUSES—BY D. COLE & SON, REAL Estate and House Renting Agents, 198 West Madison-st., 262 Wabash-av., 276 Fulton, 26 and 77 Davis, 272 Harrison, 581 West Indiana; 10-room houses, $20 and 223 Sangamon; 8-room house, 588 Erie; 8-room house, 289 South Paulina, and others.

TO RENT—A HOUSE OF SIX ROOMS, ONE BLOCK from horse-cars, North Side; $16. A. T. GALT, 77 Dearborn-st., Room 11.

TO RENT—ELEGANT MARBLE FRONT OF twelve rooms on Prairie-av.; owner desirous of boarding with occupants. YOUNG & ROWLEY, 99 Harrison-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE OF 7 ROOMS AND BASEMENT for summer kitchen; a small lot of furniture for sale. Terms, $35 per month. Good neighborhood in city. Good reasons. Immediate possession. Apply HILDEN, 715 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—12-ROOM BOARDING HOUSE. $500 worth of furniture for sale, $100 cash. Balance monthly payments, part in board. Address R 87, Tribune office.

TO RENT—HOUSE 7 ROOMS, $40; 4 ROOMS, $10; 6 rooms, $20; house Park-av., 9 rooms, and furniture for sale; cottages, 45 minutes' ride, $8 to $15; office, furnished, in central business location, $30. EDMUND G. GOODWILLIE, 173 West Madison-st., Room 21.

TO RENT—NEAT COTTAGE NO. 1026 WEST MADISON-st., contains 6 rooms, in good order; will rent at low figure to May 1. W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 East Washington-st.

TO RENT—COTTAGE NO. 611 FULTON-ST., CONTAINING 5 rooms; $20 per month. W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE, 10 rooms, bath-room, etc., 84 North Peoria-st., between Lake and Fulton; $60 per month. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

TO RENT—A COSY, WARM 8-ROOM COTTAGE, 567 Fulton-st., near Union Park, with barn, to rent low. Apply to-day or Monday.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE—19 ROOMS, all modern improvements; would rent part of the premises, if agreeable. Possession at once. 229 South Park-av.

TO RENT—WABASH-AV., NORTH OF TWENTY-eighth-st., furnished house of 11 rooms, and barn. House has furnace, gas-fixtures, hot and cold water. Owner would board with applicant towards payment of rent. Reference required. Address U 81, Tribune office.

TO RENT—A NICE 2-STORY HOUSE AND LOT, 7 rooms, or will sell cheap; near Madison and Western-av. Call on A. STONE, 150 State-st., between 8 and 10 a. m. and 3 and 5 p. m.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE ON WABASH-av., between Sixteenth and Eighteenth-sts., with all modern improvements. Apply at 804 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK dwelling, 73 Thirteenth-st., all modern improvements, and in complete repair. P. RYAN, 630 State-st.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSE, THIRTY-second-st.; possession immediately. A. A. DEWEY, 187 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT — NEW SIX-ROOM HOUSE, NO. 406 West Erie-st., east of Ashland-av.; closets and water; $25. C. W. DEAN, 64 South Desplaines-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE, AT IRVING Park. Owner will take rent in board. GOFFMAN & ANDREWS, 15 Otis Block, LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—NO. 7 EIGHTEENTH-ST.; POSSESSION given at once; parlor $41.67 per month until May 1. Inquire at Room 3, 162 Madison-st.

TO RENT—FINE TWO-STORY HOUSE ON WARren-av.; two-story house on Sophia-st.; cottage on Twenty-second-st. Apply to CAMPBELL BROS., 151 Madison-st., Room 9.

TO RENT—A NICELY FURNISHED HOUSE with barn, situated on Michigan-av., north of Sixteenth-st. Apply to OSCAR FIELD, 43 and 44 Congress.

TO RENT—THE NEW ELEGANT 4-STORY MARBLE front house 547 West Monroe-st.; all modern improvements, and everything complete; $1,500 per year. ENYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

TO RENT—HOUSE 134 SOUTH PARK-AV., 11 rooms; part of the furniture for sale if desired. Apply at SIMONDS & CO., 132 Clark-st.

TO RENT—THE LARGE, FINE HOUSE 621 WABASH-AV., corner Eldridge-court; barn in rear. Apply to M. MOORE & CUMMINGS, 119 and 121 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—THE NEAT COTTAGE 125 Peoria-st., between Fulton and 228 per south. S. M. MOORE & CUMMINGS, 119 and 121 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—A 3-STORY HOUSE, WITH 10 ROOMS, gas, and water. Fourth-av., near Harrison-st. Apply at 151 Fifth-av., corner Polk.

TO RENT—HOUSE NO. 423 WEST LAKE-ST., SIX rooms and summer kitchen. Apply at No. 30 North La Salle-st.

TO RENT—NEAR LINCOLN PARK—BRICK house, 10 rooms, modern improvements; only $300; good tenant. 71 Ashland-av.; 5 rooms, $13. H. G. GOODWILLIE, 173 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—CARPETS, AND PART OF FURNITURE to be sold to party taking lease of furnished house on Indiana-av., near Twenty-third-st. Address O 60, Tribune office.

TO RENT—DWELLING HOUSE, AND FURNITURE for sale. No. 78 West Adams-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—2 ROOMS AND CLOSETS, OR LESS, if suitable, at No. 42 Goethe-st. Apply to J. G. LANGOTTE, Optician, 194 State-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED rooms, without board. 624 Michigan-av., opposite Grand Central.

TO RENT—NEATLY FURNISHED ROOMS, LARGE and small; fire, gas, and closets; rent low to respectable parties. Apply at 271 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—CHEAP—DOUBLE PARLORS, WITH 1 chambers, suitable for dressmaker, physician, or boarding-house; near Post Office, on Wabash-av. A. A. BROWN & D. HORTON, Real Estate Agents, 273 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED AND unfurnished rooms by the day, week, or month, at the St. Julien, 181 and 183 Dearborn-st. Transient, $1 per day.

TO RENT—SUITE OF FRONT ROOMS, FRONTING the lake, northwest corner Thirteenth-st. and Indiana-av.

TO RENT—AT 269 WABASH-AV., A LARGE UNfurnished front room, with alcove. House first-class. Parties must be permanent. References required.

TO RENT—WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD, 3 WELL-furnished rear rooms, looking on the lake, furnace heated, and all modern improvements. 627 Prairie-av., near Sixteenth-st.

TO RENT—ILLINOIS-ST., SECOND DOOR FROM Rush, two nicely furnished rooms, fire and gas, each suitable for two gentlemen.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, EXcellent location on West Side. House has all modern improvements; comforts of home. 48 South May-st., between Madison and Washington-sts.

TO RENT—NEWLY-FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, gas and heated, for 1 or 2 gentlemen. Private family. 703 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOM FOR SINGLE gent; gas and bath; board if wanted. No. 209 Fulton-st.

TO RENT—FIRST FLOOR, 273 BURNSIDE-ST., L (Dearborn) $25. Apply at rear house. MARINER.

TO RENT—AT 79 TWENTY-FOURTH-ST., FOR gentlemen lodgers, furnished front room, with bedroom.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED ROOM AND BED. A room to a man and his wife or an elderly gentleman. Rent moderate to the right party. Call at 214 Carroll-st., up-stairs.

TO RENT—6 ROOMS, CLOSETS, ETC., OVER 1 store, nicely finished. Price, $30 per month. Call after 6 p. m. at 797 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—A VERY NICE FRONT ROOM; CAR-pet; store furnished, if desired. Apply at 542 West Randolph-st., entrance on Peoria.

TO RENT—ROOMS FOR ANY LENGTH OF TIME, in a genteel neighborhood. Address MRS. A. M. DEE, Tribune office.

TO RENT—A VERY DESIRABLE FRONT ROOM and closet, also a single room, neatly furnished, with or without board; rent cheap. 19 South Ann-st.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, single or en suite, in the Central Hotel, Market-st., between Madison and Washington.

TO RENT—FRONT SUITE OF ROOMS, SINGLY OR together, furnished; also side room, large and nice. 720 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOM WITH BAY-WINDOW and alcove, for teachers in that vicinity. 198 North Curtis-st.

TO RENT—AT 188 EAST WASHINGTON-ST., A sleeping room for ladies or gentlemen.

TO RENT—THE UPPER PART OF HOUSE NO. 69 Twenty-second-st., 5 rooms and large closets, with large kitchen, wood-house, and pantry on first floor; all in good order. Furniture for sale cheap, if desired. J. R. WEEKS.

TO RENT—16 ROOMS, TOGETHER OR IN SUITES, in new building northeast corner of Clark and Monroe-sts. PHILLIPS & BUFFINTON, Rooms 1 and 2.

TO RENT—WITHOUT BOARD—A LARGE, newly-furnished room, second floor; all conveniences. Location A 1. Terms moderate. 1 (67 Indiana-av.

TO RENT—THREE SPLENDID FRONT ROOMS, suitable for physician, lawyer, or first-class dressmaker, either furnished or unfurnished. Inquire on the premises, 146 State-st., up stairs.

TO RENT—A FRONT ROOM AND BED-ROOM, furnished, in cottage. 84 South Green-st.

TO RENT—SECOND STORY OF DWELLING, NO. 80 West Van Buren-st., containing 7 rooms, and a bath room. Call on premises.

TO RENT—A NICELY FURNISHED ROOM FOR sleeping purposes, at 121 West Randolph-st.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, EXCELlent location on the North Side; house has all modern improvements; comforts of a home for the winter. Call up stairs, Room No. 6, 57 East Kinzie-st.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED ROOM, AT 220 WEST Madison-st., up stairs.

TO RENT—FRONT PARLOR, WITH BEDROOM attached, furnished or unfurnished, cheap, till spring; meals furnished in building, if desired. Apply at Full and Piper's Dining Room, 378 State-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS FOR housekeeping. Inquire at house 1235 Indiana-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED SUITE FRONT ROOMS, and one back room up stairs. Also, front parlor, with or without board, at 150 West Adams-st.

TO RENT—THE FIRST FLOORS, WITH FINished rooms in basement, 5 and 6 rooms, etc., in best order, No. 18 and 21 South Desplaines-st. Also, 3 and 5 rooms. Inquire 134 West Randolph-st., Room No. 2.

TO RENT—TO A GENTLEMAN, A FURNISHED room, with or without board; home comforts, use of piano, and good company; no other boarders; terms, $10, or $4 per week. L, in Tribune office.

TO RENT—A BASEMENT OF THREE ROOMS, plainly furnished for housekeeping; terms, $25 per month. 29 Fifty-fifth-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS ON DUNNING-ST., THIRD house from Lincoln-av., left hand side Dunning-st., two blocks from omnibus line.

TO RENT—NEWLY FURNISHED ROOMS, ON THE north side; terms with or without board; house is warmed with a furnace, and has all the modern improvements and comforts of home.

TO RENT—A PART OF THE LOWER PART OF house, furnished. Apply at 448 Bursside-st.

TO RENT—TWO FURNISHED ROOMS AT 803 INdiana-av. References required.

TO RENT—AT 99 TWENTY-SECOND-ST., 5 ROOMS suitable for housekeeping, furnished or unfurnished; rates reasonable. Furniture for sale if desired.

TO RENT—NICELY-FURNISHED ROOMS, LARGE and small, for single gentlemen, or a party or them. 113 South Peoria-st.

TO RENT—SLEEPING ROOMS AT 161 SOUTH Clark-st., Room 14.

TO RENT—4 ROOMS ON SMITH-ST., ONE BLOCK west of Union; partially in good order for housekeeping. $12 per month. Call at 130 West Washington-st., for particulars.

TO RENT—3 ROOMS ON WOOD-ST., FIRST COTtage south of Madison.

TO RENT—A PLEASANT FRONT ROOM, FURnished, with fire and gas; private family. Apply at 138 West Adams-st.

TO RENT—2 NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS; also, 2 small rooms; every convenience. 809 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—TWO NICE ROOMS ON LOWER floor; no children wanted. Apply at 297 Cottage Grove-av.

TO RENT—UNFURNISHED 1 OR 4 FRONT AND rear rooms, Madison-st., near Desplaines. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 173 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—FIRST FLOOR 1178 STATE-ST. GOOD order for housekeeping. Pantry and closets. Apply at the house, or 826 Indiana-av., after Monday.

TO RENT—ROOMS—1026 INDIANA-AV., NICELY furnished and well cared for, en suite or single. Very desirable. 26 Twenty-first-st.

TO RENT—FIVE ROOMS ON WABASH-AV., FURnished complete, for housekeeping for private family. Inquire in news room, 540 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—A COTTAGE OF FIVE ROOMS, NO. 36 Alexander-st. Inquire at No. 263 State-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOM AT 118 DEARBORN-st. Apply at Room 17.

TO RENT—FRONT PARLOR AND BEDROOM, 2 furnished; private family. Inquire at 264 West Madison-st., up stairs, on Monday.

TO RENT—TWO ROOMS, FOR MAN AND WIFE, IN 1 house on Wood-st., second house south of Madison.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOM, FOR LADY AND gentleman; board for lady. Call at 26 East Polk-st.

TO RENT—PARTIES DESIRING TO ENGAGE A furnished room for short time address Lock Box 823.

TO RENT—TWO NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, TO a gentlemen; gas, fire, and bath; private family. 170 South Peoria-st.

TO RENT—NEWLY FURNISHED ROOMS FOR a gentlemen. House with modern improvements. 79 Twenty-second-st.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—BY W. H. SAMPSON & CO., REAL Estate and House Renting Agency, 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

STORES AND OFFICES, &C.

Store and basement in the beautiful stone front building 149 and 151 State-st., known as the Rawson Building. Very desirable offices in the beautiful brick building southwest corner Dearborn and Randolph-sts.

Offices in marble front building 88 LaSalle-st.

Large store southwest corner Clark and Monroe-sts.; also, whole offices above.

Stores and basements 118 and 118 Fifth-av.

Second, third, and fourth floors 43 and 45 State-st.

Offices southwest corner State and Randolph-sts.

Office Bryan Block, basement floor.

Store and basement 220 and 222 Wabash-av.

4-story brick buildings 38 and 40 South Water-st.

Third and fourth floors of marble front buildings 149 and 151 State-st.

146 South Clark-st., near Madison.

3-story and basement brick buildings 229 and 231 East Randolph-st.

Store and offices 123 Fifth-av.

Main floor office 145 East Madison-st.

Store and offices corner Adams-st. and Fifth-av.

A large list of stores and offices in all parts of the city.

Apply to W. H. SAMPSON & CO., 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

TO RENT—ONLY $30—STORE AND 3 ROOMS ON Halsted-st., near Jackson; also store on Harrison, $25. TRUESDELL & BROWN, 76 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—STORE AND BASEMENT, VERY cheap. Inquire at the store, 164 West Lake-st.

TO RENT—BEST LOCATION IN THE CITY—SECond stories, 40x57 and 40x33; good entrances and elevators; one story and basement, 20x75. Apply at office on premises to CHASE, HANFORD & CO., corner Wabash-av. and South Water-st.

TO RENT—STORE NO. 945 SOUTH STATE-ST., corner Twentieth, with 6 rooms and bath-room above. The whole premises will be rented cheap to a good tenant by J. M. MARSHALL, Real Estate Agent, No. 134 Clark-st., Room 5.

TO RENT—STORE NO. 406 WEST MADISON-ST., near Centre-av.; it is spacious and well lighted, and in order to have it occupied during the winter, will rent it at a good tenant much below its value. W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 East Washington-st.

TO RENT—FIRST-CLASS STORES WITH VAULTS; also very light lofts, with elevators. Washington-st., near Wabash-av., at low rates. STORRS & WARE, 573 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—915 AND 917 SOUTH HALSTED-ST., corner of O'Neil-st., 2 large stores with 16 large rooms over the stores and basement well adapted for a boarding house, or will rent separate. Inquire of JOHN COOKE, 136 South Morgan-st.

TO RENT—3-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK stores, 194 and 196 East Monroe-st., near LaSalle; 3 lofts over stores, 60x75 feet, all lighted. Suitable for wholesale business. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

TO RENT—LARGE BUILDING, SUITABLE FOR A factory, with or without a store, on Cottage Grove-av., near Twenty-seventh-st. Long lease. HESS, WHITNEY & CO., 162 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—A SMALL OFFICE, 163 EAST WASHington-st., Room 12. Apply Room 2, Commercial Building.

TO RENT—LOFTS OVER NOS. 228 AND 230 SOUTH Clark-st., 60x75 feet, well lighted, wide entrance, and hoist. S. R. HAVEN, 16 Jarvis Block.

TO RENT—STORE 22x72 ON ILLINOIS CENTRAL railroad, doing a trade of $10,000 per year. Rent reasonable. Address Marshall County, Ill., or 141 South Sangamon-st., Chicago.

TO RENT—ELEGANT STORES IN MY BUILDING, 10 and 13 Madison-st. C. L. JENKS, southeast corner Clark and Madison-sts.

TO RENT—TWO BASEMENTS, NOS. 131 AND 133 Monroe-st., near corner of Clark. Good location for barber-shop or any business. PHILLIPS & BUFFINTON, Rooms 1 and 2.

TO RENT—STORE 24X60 FEET, NO. 267, CORNER of Lake and Stanton-sts. ROBERT PARK.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE STORE AND HOTEL property; location first-class. Several large, fine lofts. Will furnish to suit tenants. J. W. BROWN, 203 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—OFFICES, CHEAP, IN NEW BUILDing, northeast corner Clark and Monroe-sts. PHILLIPS & BUFFINTON, Rooms 1 and 2.

TO RENT—THIRD FLOOR, NO. 189 EAST MADIson-st., 30x90 ft.; good light, front and rear. Inquire on the premises.

TO RENT—LARGE LOFT, 50X100, SUITABLE FOR light manufacturing or storage. DANFORTH & CO., 260 Michigan-st.

TO RENT—STORE AND BASEMENT NO. 126 West Randolph-st. Inquire at 124 West Randolph-st., Room No. 2.

TO RENT—LARGE BASEMENT IN 142 MONROE-st. AVERY, MILLER & RIGDON.

TO RENT—OFFICES AND STORE IN NEW BUILding, 144 Monroe-st. AVERY, MILLER & RIGDON, 142 Monroe-st.

TO RENT—FINE STORE, 20x115, 235 HALSTED-ST., north of Harrison. Apply to J. H. KEMBLE, 146 Clark-st., corner Madison.

TO RENT—AN EXCELLENT BARN, CONTAINING four stalls, in rear of 743 Michigan-a.v, near Twenty-second-st. Apply at the house.

TO RENT—STATE NO. 178—FOUR-STORY STONE front, brick store, finished in splendid shape. COFFMAN & ANDREWS, 15 Otis Block.

TO RENT—BY D. COLE & SON, 198 WEST MADison-st., store and 5 rooms, 132 West Washington-st., $75 per month.

Large store and lofts, 21 and 23 South Canal.

New brick store, 3 stories, 126 East Randolph-st.

Three-story and basement brick, 13 South Halsted.

New brick building, with store and basement, and 13 rooms above, 5 South Halsted.

Store, southeast corner Peoria and Madison, and several others.

TO RENT—STORES 267 AND 269 KINZIE-ST., NEAR Rush-st., for business or manufacturing; very cheap. Two-story house 850 West Madison-st. Cottage 201 Fulton-st., $12. Apply to LAFLIN & JUDSON'S Real Estate Agency, 42 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—CHEAP—BRICK BUILDING ON NORTH Kinzie-st., suitable for wholesale or livery; will rent whole or 1 building. Also dwellings to rent. Address G 68, Tribune office.

TO RENT—DESK ROOM IN A LARGE, WELL-lighted office, 21 Otis Block, LaSalle and Madison-sts.

TO RENT—CHEAP—DESK ROOM, IN A NICELY furnished office; fire, gas. Apply at Room 9, 133 East Madison-st., corner Clark.

TO RENT—STORE AND BASEMENT BRICK building, 27 and 29 South Clinton-st., 50x150, long lease, suitable for manufactory. H. C. MIDDAUGH, 18 South Clinton-st., Room 6.

TO RENT—PART OF SECOND FLOOR AT NO. 102 State-st.; splendidly adapted for a light wholesale trade. Also all of the second floor at No. 145 State-st. Apply at No. 100 State-st., upstairs.

TO RENT—STORE NO. 328 STATE-ST., BETWEEN Van Buren and Harrison-sts., well lighted, 20x85 feet. Inquire at the premises.

TO RENT—BASEMENT, 272 FRANKLIN-ST., CORner Van Buren. This is a good location for horseshoeing or carpenter shop.

TO RENT—ONE-HALF OF STORE IN A GOOD location. Inquire at 293 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—NOS. 46, 51, 56 LAKE-ST., WITH GOOD vaults and lofts.

Nos. 126 and 130, 185, 188, 195 to 211 (Kentucky Block) South Clark-st., all lofts.

Banking, real estate and lawyers' offices, in Reaper Block, corner of Washington and Clark-sts. Also elegant office in Speed Block, 79 Dearborn-st.

By J. M. MARSHALL, Real Estate Agent, No. 134 Clark-st., Room 5.

WANTED---TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—HOUSE OF 8 OR 9 ROOMS, on Wabash-av., between Twenty-second and Twenty-second-sts. Best of references. Address D 64, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—AN ENTIRE BUILDING containing upward of 20 rooms situated in Lo business centre. Address M 22, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—TO OUR CUSTOMERS good houses centrally located, 1 of 12 to 15 rooms, to be first-class, South or West Side. Give us a call, reference and take house for a term of years. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

WANTED—TO RENT—FEB. 1, FOR MAN AND wife, 4 or 5 unfurnished rooms for housekeeping, in a good neighborhood, north of Twelfth-st., and east of Union Park. Good references. Address stating location and price, M 44, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—ROOMS FOR HOUSEKEEPing, and also for sleeping purposes in all parts of the city. Applicants applying all the time. Chicago Rental Agency, 10 Oriental Building.

WANTED—TO RENT—A COTTAGE OF ABOUT 5 or 6 rooms, in a good locality. Address, with terms, W. D. FIELD, 414 State-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, of steady habits, desires to rent a well furnished, heated sleeping room in a private family, within ten minutes' walk of corner of Washington and Halsted-sts. Address CLARENCE, care of Clifford House.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED OR UNFURnished, 5 rooms for housekeeping by man and wife, between Lake and Harrison-sts., and Jefferson and Union Park, or on the South Side, not south of Sixteenth-st.; first-class parties. Address, with particulars, R 33, Tribune office, 3 days.

WANTED—TO RENT—A LADY TEACHER WANTS a comfortably furnished room in private family, with or without board, on West Side convenient to Clinton-st. cars or Halsted-st. bus. Address T 36, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A SUITE OF FOUR OR five rooms, suitable for housekeeping, in a private house on South Side, north of Thirty-first-st. Address W 73, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—THREE ROOMS FURnished for housekeeping. Address, stating terms and location, D 55, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A COTTAGE OF 6 ROOMS, West Side. Address U 85, Tribune office.

WANTED — TO RENT — GOOD MEDIUM OR small-sized house, for gent and wife without children. Will pay $20 to $25 per month. Inquire at 81 Market-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—MECHANICS' BOARDING-ply to C. DELANO, Real Estate and Loan Office, 157 Clark-st., Rooms 45 and 46.

WANTED—TO RENT—AN UNFURNISHED ROOM in first-private family east of Union Park. Address Z 76, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FOR OUR CUSTOMERS, 2 or 3 houses on Wabash, Michigan, or Indiana-avs., south of Twenty-first-st.; also on Ver Sixth, near Union Park. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A PROMPT PAYING tenant, a cottage on South Side, east of State-st. References given. Address G 11, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—TWO OR THREE ROOMS for Van Buren-st. and Centre-av. Address N 77, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—TWO ROOMS EN SUITE in first-class location, near Woodruff House or Tremont-st., by responsible parties. Answer state price and location to be noticed. Address Y 69, Tribune office.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

FOR SALE—100 PIECES OF JOISTS, 2x14, 26, AND 28 feet long, cheap. Apply at LULL & HOLMES' Planing Mill.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A ONE-THIRD INTEREST IN A WELL ESTABlished lumber business in Colorado, for sale. Lumber yard located in Colorado Springs, in the new Saratoga. The company own one of the best equipped saw mills in the Territory, situated on the "Divide," 16 miles from town. Any one desiring to come west will find this one of the best investments offered. For particulars address AUSTIN H. WEIR, Colorado Springs, Col.

A WELL-ASSORTED HARDWARE BUSINESS and tin shop, in the best location on Milwaukee-av., with all modern improvements and machinery, is to be sold on account of sickness in the family. Lease long. Stock nearly new; valued at $7,000 to $8,000, annual sales amounting to $36,000. Terms of sale, $4,000 cash, the rest on time against approved securities. For information, apply to JOHN BUEHLER, 216 Milwaukee-av.

A CHANCE SELDOM MET WITH: A RETAIL boot and shoe store for sale cheap, with a steady cash trade. Apply early to E. S. REYNOLDS, 116 South Halsted-st.

A MAN WITH A FEW THOUSAND DOLLARS FOR the sale of a rapid-selling machine in this county or California, can join the manufacturers. Apply Monday morning at 179 West Monroe-st.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE ONE OF the best-located saloons in the dry goods trade in the State. A party doing a strictly cash business and reliable trade offers for sale stock, trade, and good-will, stock amounting to over $35,000, clear of all indebtedness; also a duplicate stock of $15,000 or $20,000; will be sold separately or together; party can't be spared. Address J & J 19, Tribune office.

A RESTAURANT FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN. Call at 553 State-st.

A STOCK OF GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS FOR Main floor office 145 East Madison-st.

Store and offices corner Adams-st. and Fifth-av.

A large list of stores and offices in all paris of the city.

Apply to W. H. SAMPSON & CO., 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

A GOOD CHANCE—A PARTY HAVING VALUable coal-mines, on a railroad recently completed, will sell a part interest in same, very cheap. Address E. H. CASTLE, Agent, 219 Warren-av., Chicago.

A SMALL BILLIARD HALL FOR SALE CHEAP. Good location. Owner wishes to go into other business. Apply to H. G. LORD, 1000 Lake-av., Lake-av.

A WAGON AND BLACKSMITH-SHOP FOR SALE or rent to a good party. This is a good chance, as business is already established. Address S 50, Tribune office.

A SMALL CLEAN STOCK OF CROCKERY, china, lamps, and staple glassware; also, fixtures of store, with lease of building to 1875. Must sell on account of Morgan-st. If preferred, we will take desirable real estate on the West Side in payment. Apply to WEST & CO., 289 Wabash-av.

A N INTEREST IN AN ESTABLISHED MACHINE shop and tool manufacturing. Will bear close investigation. Address B 16, Tribune office.

A WELL-ESTABLISHED JEWELRY STORE, NOW doing a good business, for sale; will invoice from part or all of the stock; good reason given for selling. Address W L D, Lester Carrier No. 6.

A BOARDING HOUSE ON SOUTH SIDE FOR sale; a good location; furniture nearly new; reasons for selling, sickness. Address C, Carrier 22.

A RARE BUSINESS CHANCE—FOR SALE, a store in the best location on the North Side, with a complete stock of crockery, lamps, glassware, etc.; satisfactory reasons given for selling. Address O 40, Tribune office.

BAKERY AND RESTAURANT, NO. 398 WEST Lake-st., for sale cheap.

COLORADO—GOLD AND SILVER MINES IN Colorado for sale, $100 each, balance one-half of the net proceeds of the mines, until paid for. J. M. BEVERLEY, 21 Oriental Building.

CARPENTER SHOP AND STOCK FOR SALE cheap for cash, with 3 years' lease from 1st May, No. 67 State-st. Inquire on the premises.

CIGAR STORE FOR SALE, WITH OR WITHOUT stock; good location, cheap rent, light and heat included. Also half store to rent. None but those meaning business need answer. 3, Tribune office.

DRUG STORE DOING A GOOD BUSINESS, FOR sale. Address A 23, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—A FIRST-CLASS billiard hall, six new and elegant tables, good business, long lease, rent, etc. Address K 14, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—$6,000, 96 MICHIGAN-AV., THE LEASE and fixtures of a first-class boarding house, in marble front block near Twenty-fifth-st. All rooms are now occupied with desirable and permanent boarders. The above offers an excellent opportunity for a good investment. THOS. A. & M. HILL, 491 Wabash-av.

IF YOU ARE LOOKING FOR AN INVESTMENT, come and see us. We can show you a business that is paying largely. Over $10,000 done here, and only fairly commenced. Open for trade or cash payments. Call on or address Secretary next. WILSON, FISHER & CO., 104½ Clark-st.

LEASE AND FURNITURE OF FIRST-CLASS boarding house, full of paying lodgers, for sale cheap, or a barber's everything new; good reasons given for wanting to sell. Apply at 183 Eighteenth-st., corner Clark.

MACHINE SHOP AND FOUNDRY IN CEDAR Rapids, Iowa, for sale or rent, on account of health. Business very good. Address ELIAS OVERMAN, Cedar Falls, or H. C. OVERMAN, 34 and 36 North Jefferson-st., Chicago.

ONE OF THE BEST LOCATED SALOONS IN THE city, 65 North Clark-st., for sale cheap; or would take a partner; German preferred.

OYSTER PARLOR AND DINING-ROOMS, DOING good business for sale. Sold on account of ill health. Only $800. J. M. CUTLER, Room 13, Otis Block.

ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE AND BEST PAYing restaurants on South Clark-st. for sale; to which none need apply but responsible parties, as lease will be transferred only to such. Address E 65, Tribune office.

PHOTOGRAPH ROOMS FOR SALE, IN LAWrence, Kansas, with or without fixtures, to suit purchaser. This gallery is centrally located, and doing a good business, and is by far the most desirable location in the city; will be sold on moderate terms. Address M. KENYON, Potographer, Lawrence, Kansas.

RARE CHANCE FOR INVESTMENT. FOR SALE—The lease, fixtures, furniture, carpets, and good will of twenty-four rooms in the centre of the city. Profits $200 per month. For particulars address S 29, Tribune office.

SMALL MAIL PACK

...WANTED--MALE.

...s--Continued.
...TED--AS SUPERINTENDENT, ...sash, door, and blind factory, or ...n who has a large city experience ...buy or rent rooms and power. ...d location, X 31, Tribune office.
...TED -- BY A FIRST-CLASS ...esale or custom; is well posted in ...g. If required to act as salesman. ..., St. Louis, Mo.

...Teamsters, &c.
...ED--BY AN ENGLISHMAN AS ...ly understands the care of horses ...Madison-st, blacksmith shop.
...ED--BY A YOUNG DANE AS ...e himself useful around the house, ...pply at 25 West Lake-st.
...ED--A YOUNG MAN OF GOOD ...stands the care of horses; can get ... Apply corner of State and Wash... & HAMILTON.
...ED--BY A YOUNG MAN AS ...ate family; also, as general house... No old country; is of continual so... THOMAS WALSH, 194 North La...
...TED--AS COACHMAN BY A ...e the business, and is willing to ...r useful. Please address Q 27, ...

...ocellaneous.
...ED--BY A YOUNG GERMAN OF ...merican family, to learn the Eng... no object. Address P 57, Tribune
...ED--BY A YOUNG LADY AS ...children. Address D 80, Tribune
...ED--BY A YOUNG LADY, IN A ...had experience. Address W 28, ...
...ED--A YOUNG MAN WISHES ...respectable house to learn the ...ct. Good references given. Ad... ...
...ED--BY A YOUNG MAN WHO ...and make himself useful. Porter ...so preferred. Address P 76, Trib...
...TED--IN A LAW OFFICE, BY ...young lawyer, a stranger in Chi... 70, Tribune office.

WANTED--FEMALE

Domestics.

...TED--BY TWO SISTERS, TO DO ...rk in a private family. Inquire at ...es Buren-st.
...TED--A SCOTCH GIRL TO ...sewing; can sew on machine; or ... Call or address 542 Butterfield-st.
...TED--IN A SMALL FAMILY TO ...rk. Apply at 539 Hubbard-st.
...TED--BY A RESPECTABLE ...k family to do general housework ...rences given. Address R 60, Trib...
...TED--BY A RESPECTABLE ...private family. Apply at 161 Di...
...TED--BY A YOUNG GIRL AS ...ral, and iron in private family; ... Inquire at 823 State-st., on Mon...
...TED--BY A PROTESTANT GIRL ...tion to a boarding-house. Call at ... Monday morning.
...TED--BY A SWEDE GIRL TO DO ...in a small family. Call at 28 West ...day.
...TED--BY TWO GIRLS, ONE TO ...rk, the other as second girl. Apply ...
...TED--BY A NORWEGIAN GIRL ...sework in an American family. ...
...TED--TO DO GENERAL HOUSE... ...vate family, by a competent young ... West Twelfth-st., for three days.
...TED--AS COOK, WASHER AND ... private family, by an experienced ... Taylor-st.
...TED--BY A GIRL AS COOK IN ... References given. 1005 State-st., ...
...TED--AS COOK IN A RESPECT... ...Address 0 26, Tribune office.
...TED--BY A YOUNG GIRL, AS ...d work. Call at 475 West Fourth-st.
...TED--IN A SMALL FAMILY BY ...derstands cooking, washing, and ...housework. Scotch preferred. Americans ... at Town's still-st.
...ANTED--FOR THOSE FIRST... ...ants, always to be found at MRS. ...st.
...ANTED--IN GOOD FAMILIES ...for capable girls, both Swedes ... are some excellent cooks, second ... general work. Apply to MRS. ...hicago Avenue.
...ANTED--PERSONS IN WANT OF ...d to call at the Wabash-av. HELP ...4.
...ANTED--BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, ...r, or respectable boarding house. ...st., near Lake, stairs.
...ANTED--FOR 50 FIRST-CLASS ...l housework, &c.; also for a good ...ily; references. Apply at Mining ...siness Exchange, 51 of 1st Washing...
...TED--BY GOOD GERMAN AND ...and good girls of all nationalities, ...93, Wabash-av. Employment.
...TED TO DO HOUSE WORK IN ...to do kitchen work. Apply at 54 ...rner L-street.
...ANTED--FAMILIES IN WANT OF ...supplied at MRS. THOMPSON'S ...
...ANTED--AS NURSERY GOVER... ...or lady's companion, on low terms; ...ench, or english lessons given in ex... ...perience, if required. Address M 78, ...eck.
...ANTED--BY TWO GOOD GIRLS, ...one for second work. Please call at ...
...TED--BY A GOOD GIRL, TO DO ...l housework. Apply to present em... ...ros-st.
...TED--BY A RESPECTABLE ...ish girl from, in a private family or ...d reference. Call, for two days or ...
...ANTED--AT THE SCANDINA... 6 Room, 3 Larrabee-st., are some ...g for situations.
...ANTED--BY A YOUNG WOMAN ...ate family. Best of reference, if re... call on Monday, 400 South Third-st., ...
...ANTED--BY A YOUNG WOMAN TO ...nd will assist in sewing, or general ...e family. Call for 2 days at 248 ...
...ANTED--BY 1 PASTRY AND 4 ...ks, 5 dining-room, 3 chambermaids, ...e housework, 4 laundry, 2 second girls, ...ne looking for help should call on ...ll is treated in an honest manner. ...perience enables him to protect the ...ployer. Call Monday, at Star Employ... 2 Monroe-st. W. H. REDDY, Pro...

Seamstresses.

...ANTED--AS SEAMSTRESS OR ...man's family by experienced ... or inquire for A B, 191 West Jack...
...ANTED--BY A SEAMSTRESS, TO ...with other work. 225 Dekoven-st.
...ANTED -- AN EXPERIENCED ...milliner wishes to do sewing in first... ...e day or week. Address MRS. J. ...
...ANTED--BY YOUNG LADY AS ...seamstress, in hotel or private family ...work. Pleasant home preferable to ...y. Tribune office.
...ANTED--BY TWO GIRLS TO DO ...te families, or would go as chamber... ...

Housekeepers.

...TED--BY A YOUNG LADY, AS ...67, Tribune office.
...ANTED--AS HOUSEKEEPER, BY ...of long experience, either in a hotel ... Address as 53, Tribune office.
...ANTED--BY 2 EXPERIENCED ...as housekeepers. Not afraid of ...arrabee st.

Miscellaneous.

...ANTED--OF TRUST, BY AN ...r the care of young children; good ... references. Address A C, 263 ...
...TED--BY A YOUNG WOMAN IN ...nch-room, cigar store, or confection... 3 West Lake-st.
...ANTED--AS COMPANION TO AN ...to nurse the sick, by a competent lady. ...ss Tribune office, Chicago.
...ANTED--LADY AS CASHIER OR ...ed penman; can furnish best of refer... 15, Tribune office.
...ANTED--A LADY DESIRES EM... ...few hours a day. Copying or office ...dress R 71, Tribune office.
...ANTED--OF TRUST, BY AN ENG... ...re of young children; good needle... ...ence. Address M A C, 923 State-st.
...ANTED--AS COPYIST BY A YOUNG ...a good and rapid hand. Address L 48, ...
...ANTED--BY AN EXPERIENCED ...rse from one of the best physicians in ...dress NURSE, 502 South Peoria-st.

MATRIMONIAL.

...LEMAN IN BUSINESS IN THIS ...$10,000, wishes to form the acquaint... lady worth the same amount. ...ect, matrimony. Address Z 55, Trib...
...N OF MEANS WISHES TO BE... ...ed with a lady, (widow preferred), ... a view to social acquaintance and ...ss S 35, Tribune office.
...Y OF 35 YEARS, INTELLIGENT ...esires the acquaintance of a gentleman ...nts, and some means, with a view to ...ess for 3 days SINCERITY, Tribune ...
...Y WITH $1,000 WOULD LIKE TO ...ly with $500 to $1,000, with a view to ...dern; security given. Address G 51, ...
...MEN DESIRE TO FORM THE AC... two young ladies; object, matrimony. ...ress office.
...NTLEMEN AGED 28--38, WOULD ...correspond with a few young ladies, ...hing. Address D 28, Tribune office.
...A YOUNG GENTLEMAN IN BUSI... ...y, and in good circumstances, to form ... some accomplished young lady with ... a view to matrimony. Address B 91, ...

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE--SPRING TRADE--LIST OF PROPERTY for sale by CLARKE, LAYTON & CO., 120 LaSalle-st., Oriental Building:
24x91, on Wabash-av., between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth-sts.
24x160, east front, on Calumet-av., between Thirtieth and Thirty-first-sts.
60x80, north front, on Harrison-court.
Three lots 50x164 to a on South Park-av., between Thirty-second and Thirty-third-sts.; west front.
100x125, northeast corner of Lake-st. and Michigan-av.
24x135, north front, on Bryant-av., near Stanton-av.
24x153, on State, between Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh-sts.
40 feet on Hanover-st., between Fifty-ninth and Sixtieth-sts.; Englewood.
20x120, fronting south on Groveland Park, opposite Douglas University.
40x108, south front, on Van Buren-st., between Wabash and Michigan-avs.
40x93, and a party wall, on Adams-st., just east of Wabash-av.
80x200, on southwest corner of Drexel-av. Boulevard and Forty-sixth-st.
132x135, west front, on Peck-av., between Forty-second and Forty-third-sts.
Two lots, 24x125 each, west front, on Indiana-av., just south of Thirty-fifth-st.
70 feet on Butterfield-st., between Thirty-second and Thirty-third-sts.
6 lots on Butterfield-st., between Thirty-first and Thirty-second-sts.
3 lots on Thirty-first-st., between Burnside and Butterfield-sts.
24x135, east front, on Stanton-av.
27x80, on Fifth-av., just north of Madison-st.; east front.
27x185, south front, on Madison-st., just west of Fifth-av.
110x134 on Twenty-eighth-st., between State and Wabash-avs.
The west 15 acres of the north 60 of southeast ¼ of Sec. 15, 38, 14.
80 x or 40 feet on Prairie-av., just south of Sixteenth-st.
Lots on Wentworth-av., Atlantic and Baltic-sts., near R. I. car shops.
40x127 feet on Charles-st., near Franklin-st.
40x132, east front, on Lasalley-av., south of Oakwood-av.
24x165, east front, on Cottage Grove-av., just south of Thirty-seventh-st.
Several lots on Ingleside-av., just south of Fifty-fifth-st.
4 lots on State-st., south of Thirty-second-st., east and west front.
Lots 9, Hyde Park-av., between Fifty-second and Fifty-third-sts.; east front.
40x132, west front, between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-seventh-sts.
2 lots on the southwest corner of Forty-fourth-st. and Evans-av.
2 lots on Evans-av., east front, just south of Forty-fourth-st.
3 lots fronting north of Forty-fourth-st., west of Evans-av.
80x170, east front, on Prairie-av., between Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth-sts.
20x120, north front, on Twenty-seventh-st., between Prairie and Hanover-sts.
80x120, north front, on Twenty-eighth-st., between Butler and Hanover-sts.
50x100 on Grove-av., west front, between Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth-sts.
20x100, east front, on Cottage-place, between Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth-sts.
Lots on State-st., north of Thirty-fourth-st., west front.
20x100, east front, on Michigan-av., between Forty-first and Forty-second-sts.
Lots on State and Wabash-av., between Seventy-sixth and Seventy-seventh-sts.
6¾ acres on southwest corner of Lindington-av. and Midway-boulevard.
132x180 south of Seventy-sixth-st. on Calumet-av.
9 lots, 66x132 each, between Eighty-third and Eighty-fourth-sts. near the railroad.
65 feet on the northeast corner of Thirty-fifth-st. and Burnside-st.
3 lots on the southwest corner of Rhodes-av. and Thirty-third-st.
Calumet Fake-st., just south of Archer-road.
4 lots, 20 81-100 each, by 183 feet in depth, on Bellview-av., between Forty-third and Forty-fourth-sts.
40x150 to alley on Washington-av., near and east of Fifth-av.
40x90 on east side of Market-st. just north of Randolph-st.
36x110, west front, on Burnside-st., between Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth-sts.
200x160 on the corner of Seventy-fifth-st., between Vincennes-av. and Cottage Grove-av., fronting the Park, between Fifty-eighth and Seventy-fifth and Thirty-first-sts., Englewood.
50 lots 25x164 to a on South Park-av., between Thirty-second and Thirty-third-sts.; west front.
100x125, northeast corner of Lake-st. and Michigan-av.

FOR SALE--BY J. H. KEELER, 145 CLARK-ST., corner of Madison:
Michigan-av., between Fifty-ninth and Sixtieth-sts., 4 houses from $12,000 to $15,000.
Prairie-av., near Twenty-sixth-st., several good houses from $1,200 to $15,000.
Calumet-av., near Twenty-eighth-st., 2-story house, and lot 26x177; $7,000.
Wabash-av., near Thirty-seventh-st., fine large two-story and brick foundation house, 15 rooms, and lot 37½x175.
South Park-av., near Twenty-ninth-st., small cottage, and lot; $4,000.
Prairie-av., near Prairie-av., 2-story and brick basement house, 10 rooms, and lot; $8,500.
Burnside-st., near Thirty-second-st., 2-story house, and lot; $5,500.
Wabash-av., near Twentieth-st., 2-story house, 8 rooms and barn and lot 22x170.
Harrison-st., near Sangamon, cottage and lot 24x108.
Jackson-st., near Throop, cottage and brick basement, and lot 24x120; $5,500.
Lake-st., near Lincoln, cottage, 8 rooms, and lot 25x125.
Harrison-st., near Centre-av., 2-story house, 8 rooms, and lot; $4,000.
Judd-st., near Jefferson-st., 2-story house, 9 rooms, and lot; $4,000.
Monroe-st., east of Lincoln, two-story and basement brick house; $9,000.
Aberdeen-st., between Harrison and Gurley, cottage and lot; $3,000.
Lake-st., east of California-av., new houses from $3,200 to $4,200.
Evanston--Two blocks from depot in old town--neat 2-story house, 10 rooms, with fine stone basement, and lot 50x200; $5,500.
Southwestern-av., near Polk-st., small cottage, and lot 20x100; $2,800.
Michigan-av., corner Fifty-eighth-st., 75x162.
Michigan-av., corner Fifty-fourth-st., 50x162.
Michigan-av., north of Thirtieth-st., 50x162.
Indiana-av., near Thirty-fifth-st., 50x150.
Wabash-av., north of Thirtieth-st., 25x135.
Wabash-av. lots north and south of city limits.
Indiana-av., north of Thirty-fifth-st., 25x125.
Indiana-av., near Thirty-first-st., 50x165.
Prairie-av., north of Thirty-fifth-st., 24x125; $2,000.
State-st., near corner Thirty-fifth, 25x165; cheap.
Dorchester-place, corner Stanton-av., 24x120.
Thirty-first-st., near Wentworth-av., lots at $45 per foot.
Fountain-st., near Stewart-av., lots at $800 each.
Prairie-av., near Twenty-ninth-st., 25x135.
Michigan-av., north of Thirtieth-st., 50x162.
Indiana-av., near Thirty-fifth-st., 50x150.
Wabash-av., lots north and south of city limits.
Indiana-av., north of Thirty-fifth-st., 25x125.
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Prairie-av., north of Thirty-fifth-st., 24x125; $2,000.
State-st., near corner Thirty-fifth, 25x165; cheap.
Dorchester-place, corner Stanton-av., 24x120.
Thirty-first-st., near Wentworth-av., lots at $45 per foot.
Fountain-st., near Stewart-av., lots at $800 each.
Prairie-av., near Twenty-ninth-st., 25x135

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY.

English Folk-Songs---Burke and Tom Paine.

New Poem by Whittier---Goethe's "Correspondence with a Child."

A Plea for a Postal Telegraph.

Much less is known about the early lays of English minstrels and bards than their beauty warrants. Germans, with their singular ability for studying while they worship, have reaped, as the fruits of a loving devotion to their rich stores of melodies, countless collections of folk-songs and ballads which have for many generations cemented the sympathies of the people. English music, J. V. Blake thinks, in his

"ENGLISH FOLK-SONGS,"—

the opening article of the January *Atlantic*,—cannot be compared for beauty with the German; but it has a beauty and strength of its own which we ought to love as the Germans do theirs, and it would be well for us if England and this country rang now with a people's music, as good, and merry, and hale withal, as of yore.

In this paper, Mr. Blake gives the history of English minstrelsy, and specimens of the English folk-music, most of which he takes from Chappell's "Music of the Olden Time." England was foremost among the musical countries of the world, and its peasantry were its most musical class. "By the laws of Wales," says Chappell, "a harp was one of the three things that were necessary to constitute a gentleman or a freeman; and none could pretend to that character who had not one of these favorite instruments or could not play upon it. To prevent slaves from pretending to be gentlemen, it was expressly forbidden to teach or to permit them to play upon the harp; and none but the King, the King's musicians, and gentlemen were allowed to have harps in their possession. A gentleman's harp was not liable to be seized for debt; because the want of it would have reduced him from his rank to that of a slave."

The old English poets surpass all others in their constant and enthusiastic mention of music, and Chappell remarks that Chancer's poems form almost a complete treatise upon the English music of his day. Everybody sang in those days. Country squires in the fourteenth century could pass the day in singing or playing the flute, and some could "songes well make and indite." The most attractive accomplishment in a young lady was to be able to sing well, and it afforded the best chance of her obtaining an eligible husband. The cultivation of music extended to every class. Later, Henry VIII. was himself no mean composer for the day, and, according to Hollinshed, "exercised himself daily in shooting, singing, dancing, wrestling, casting of the bar, playing at the recorders, flute, virginals, in setting of songs and making of ballads."

Erasmus writes of the English, that they can claim as their peculiar distinctions beauty, music, and well-furnished tables. To *sing at sight* was so usual an accomplishment of gentlemen in those days, that to be deficient in that respect was considered a serious drawback to success in life. Skelton, in his "Bowge at Court," introduces Harvey Hafter as one who cannot sing "on the booke," but he thus expresses his desire to learn:

Wolde to God it would please you some day,
A balade boke before me for to lay,
And lerne me for to synge re, *mi, fa, sol*,
And when I fayle, bobbe me on the noll.

It is hard to believe that, less than 300 years ago, music was the chief employment of leisure, the most sought of all accomplishments, the universal recreation of chance moments.

"Not only," says Chappell, "was it a necessary qualification for ladies and gentlemen, but even the City of London advertised the musical abilities of boys educated in Bridewell and Christ's Hospital, as a mode of recommending them as servants, apprentices, or husbandmen. In Deloney's 'History of the Gentle Craft,' 1598, one who tried to pass for a shoemaker was detected as an impostor, because he could neither 'sing, sound the trumpet, play upon the flute, nor reckon up his tools in rhyme.' Tinkers sang catches; milkmaids sang ballads; carters whistled; each trade and even the beggars had their special songs; the barrel hung in the drawing-room for the amusement of waiting visitors [and it was not an uncommon instrument for women to play upon during or near this period]; and the hurdy, dirdy, and virginals for the amusement of waiting customers were the necessary furniture of the barber's shop. ["Now," remarks Strutt, and it is emblematic of the change which has come over society, "the newspaper is substituted for the instrument of music."] They had music at dinner, music at supper, music at weddings, music at funerals, music at night, music at dawn, music at work, and music at play."

Morley, in his dialogue entitled "Introduction to Practical Musick," 1597, makes the pupil say, "Supper being seeded, and music-books, according to custom, being brought to the table, the mistress of the house presented me with a part, earnestly requesting me to sing; but when, after many excuses, I protested unteignedly that *could not*, every one began to wonder; yea, some whispered to others, demanding how I was brought up, so that upon shame of mine ignorance, I go now to seek out mine old friend, Master Gnorimus, to make myself his scholar." Peacham requires his "Compleat Gentleman" (1622) to be able "to sing his part *sure and at first sight*, and withal to play the same on a viol or lute;" and declares, "I am verily persuaded that they [who love not music] are by nature very ill-disposed, and of such a brutish stupidity that scarce anything else that is good and savoureth of virtue is to be found in them."

Mr. Blake gives extracts from the favorite songs and ballads of those early days, and in many cases accompanies them by the score of simple but beautiful strains to which they were sung. Altogether this makes one of the most charming magazine-articles we have seen for many a long day. Some of these songs are more than 600 years like the "Loud Cuckoo" and "John Dory." One of the least known and most beautiful is "Love Will Find Out a Way." Another, quaint and full of fresh sweetness, is the "Hunt's Up" song.

"The hunt is up, the hunt is up,
Awake, my lady free,
The sun hath risen, from out his prison,
Beneath the glistening sea.

"The hunt is up, the hunt is up,
Awake, my lady bright,
The morning lark is high, to mark
The coming of daylight.

"The hunt is up, the hunt is up,
Awake, my lady fair,
The blithe hunt 'list sheep, but now asleep,
Browse in the morning air.

"The hunt is up, the hunt is up,
Awake, my lady gay,
The stars are fled to the ocean bed,
And it is now broad day.

"The hunt is up, the hunt is up,
Awake, my lady sheen,
The hills look out, and the woods about
Are drest in lovely green.

"The hunt is up, the hunt is up,
Awake, my lady dear,
A morn in spring is the sweetest thing,
Cometh in all the year.

"The hunt is up, the hunt is up,
Awake, my lady sweet,
I come to thy bower, at this loved hour,
My own true love to greet."

BURKE AND TOM PAINE.

Mr. Parton, in his chapter treating of Jefferson as Secretary of State, takes occasion to give an account of Burke's "Reflections upon the Revolution in France," and Tom Paine's answer to it, "The Rights of Man," second in popularity and influence only to his "Age of Reason." No author ever succeeded better than Burke, in this pamphlet, in pleasing those for whom he wrote. George III., of his own motion, settled upon the author, whom he hated for twenty-six years, a pension of £1,200 a year, and, soon after, a second pension of £2,500 a year. The King had also a number of copies handsomely bound for presents, and when he gave one to a favorite he would say, "This is a book which every gentleman ought to read." The Emperor of Germany, the Empress Catherine of Russia, the royal family of France, and even poor Stanislaus of Poland, sent the author some tribute of their sincere gratitude. The book had a great run with the public; in England, 19,000 copies were sold in three months, and in France, 13,000 of the French translation. During the first half-year, the number of replies which it called forth was 38.

Among the friends of Mr. Burke, many may have been more grieved at his new departure, but none was more astonished than Thomas Paine, then at Paris pushing into publicity his own self-supporting bridge. He appears to have originated that kind of structure, now so common. A year or two before, he had been Mr. Burke's guest, and the two had found in each other all the responsive capabilities of friendship;

Like most writers who make sentences that stick in the general memory and long remain part of the common speech of men, Thomas Paine composed very slowly, and with great toil. One of his friends reports that the author of "Common Sense" knew by heart all that he had ever written,—so thoroughly had he wrought each sentence and each phrase. Nevertheless, in March, 1791, about four months after the publication of Burke's Reflections, he was ready with his reply to it, which he named "The Rights of Man." The two works from that time were competitors for the possession of the public mind; editions quickly following editions; each was execrated, and each extolled, with almost equal extravagance. Paine, with his usual generosity, gave up his copyright as soon as he discovered that it was an obstacle to cheaper issues, and at once, in every town where there was a press not controlled by squire or parson, there was a sixpenny edition of "The Rights of Man." One hundred thousand copies were sold before the demand abated; and when the author followed up his success, the next year, with a Second Part, the Government gave a prodigious impulse to the sale of both by a series of prosecutions, accompanied by a system of riots,—so familiar a resource of the Tory party, in every recent age, from James I. to Dilke.

To say that Mr. Paine's pamphlet is superior to Burke's in every worthy quality of composition is not to praise it; for Burke's production is a shallow, misleading, pernicious work. Let me rather say, that it is as good an answer to Burke as so rambling a rhapsody admits; and that for every one of Burke's swelling passages of declamation, Paine has an epigram which reduces it to its proper dimensions. So compassionate a man as Thomas Paine could not fail to be shocked at Burke's insensibility to all the anguish endured in France except that suffered by a few conspicuous individuals: "He pities the plumage, but forgets the dying bird." "His hero or his heroine must be a tragedy victim expiring in show, and not the real prisoner of misery, sliding into death in the silence of a dungeon."

Of this book Mr. Jefferson remarked at the time, that its principles were "the principles of the people of the United States." They are such still. The doctrines of the work, if they could be put to vote, would even now be sustained by a vote of one thousand to three.

"I thank God," he wrote to Paine soon after, "that the people appear firm in their republicanism, notwithstanding the contrary hopes and assertions of a sect here, high in name and small in numbers. These had flattered themselves that the silence of the people under the 'Defence' and 'Davila' was a symptom of their conversion to the doctrine of King, Lords, and Commons. They are checked at least by your pamphlet, and the people confirmed in their good old faith." And to Colonel Monroe: "A host of writers have risen in favor of Paine, and prove that, in this quarter at least, the spirit of republicanism is sound. The contrary spirit of the high officers of government is more understood than I expected."

In poetry are some verses of rare and quiet beauty, by Whittier, entitled

A MYSTERY.

The river hemmed with leaning trees
Wound through its meadows green;
A low, blue line of mountains showed
The open pines between.

One sharp, tall peak above them all
Clear into sunlight sprang:
I saw the river of my dreams,
The mountains that I sang!

No clew of memory led me on,
But well the ways I knew;
A feeling of familiar things
With every footstep grew.

Not otherwise above its crag
Could lean the blasted pine;
Not otherwise the maple hold
Aloft its red ensign.

So up the long and shorn foot-hills
The mountain road should creep;
So, green and low, the meadow find
Its red-haired kine asleep.

The river wound as it should wind;
Their place the mountains took,
The white, torn fringes of their clouds
Wore no unwonted look.

Yet ne'er before that river's rim
Was pressed by feet of mine,
Never before mine eyes had crossed
That broken mountain line.

A presence, strange at once and known,
Walked with me as my guide;
The skirts of some forgotten life
Trailed noiseless by my side.

Was it a dim-remembered dream?
Or glimpse through morn's cold?
The secret which the mountains kept,
The river never told.

But from the vision ere it passed
A tender hope I drew,
And, pleasant as a dawn of spring,
The thought within me grew,

That love would temper every change,
And soften all surprise,
And, misty with the dreams of earth,
The hills of Heaven arise.

GOETHE'S "CORRESPONDENCE WITH A CHILD," which has been recently published, has met with very different receptions from various critics,—some admiring it as the fervid outburst of a poetic imagination; some denouncing it. M. E. W. S. tells a curious and true story of their author which is known to very few:

After Goethe's death, the gifted and eccentric author "Bettina" determined to publish these letters, and did so, meeting with great success. They brought her immense literary fame, beside the substantial guerdon of $7,000—all of which she determined to devote to a monument to her great Goethe, the design of which she drew herself. Both her ideas were so colossal that $7,000 were not enough, and she determinated to pledge all in an English translation and edition of her letters, hoping to double it. To this end she employed two English scholars, an Oxford and then a Cambridge student, to translate for her. But their terse, abrupt, English-sounding sentences offended her musical ear, and she determined to translate the book herself.

Having completed the work to her satisfaction (a description of her troubles is given in her "Preamble"), and having spent all but $7,000 in the printing, binding, and gilding the edges of her volumes, the immense edition of 10,000 copies was sent to the famous London firm of Longmans, Brown & Orme, without previous understanding on their part as to the reception of this curious freight.

She sent them some half-dozen inspection copies, and two presentation copies, one for Prince Albert and one for Carlyle; but although months and weeks passed by, poor Bettina heard nothing from her translation. She wrote to Longmans, and to her nephew in London, Mr. Brentano, who, strange to say, did not answer her letters or tolerate her wild adventure. Finally she put her case in the hands of a gentleman going from Berlin to London, and begged of him to inquire into the fate of her lost loves. He did so, and found that the cases containing the 10,000 volumes had never been removed from the Custom House, nor did Messrs. Longmans intend to remove them. Mr. Brentano was not in receipt of any money from his relative with which to pay the very heavy charges accumulated on them; and the end was prosaic enough: they were simply sold as unclaimed matter, and probably went back to the manufacturers as "stock."

Meantime she had given to the wife of her kindly friend (the only one, it seems, who ever interested himself enough in her great work to inquire for it) a copy, with an autograph note on the outside, which is now perhaps the only copy in this country of this very remarkable book.

These friends have carefully kept it, not alone from the affection they felt for her, but because they discern in it something noble, and true, and tender. As she says herself, "The deed was intrepid and the execution was high and undaunted to the utmost moment!"

M. E. W. S. gives extracts from this volume in her possession, of "Betting's" own translation of Goethe's letters to her, many of which are of great beauty, and cannot fail deeply to touch the hearts of the reader. There are some curious mistakes, caused by "Bettina's" desperate struggles to translate her German compounds into English equivalents, or, failing in that, to create words from her own consciousness. Frequently she succeeded, and goes off into total obscurity and intellectual shipwreck; sometimes she hits on a phrase of great beauty, as where she says, "The trim towers of the castle rose up, as if *swearing an oath*;" and again in describing the sun's power in opening a bud she says, "It cannot again return to the *cool closet* of unconscious darkness."

This is the preface:

PREFACE.

TO THE ENGLISH BARDS: GENTLEMEN!—The noble cup of your mellifluous tongue, so often brimmed with immortality, here filled with odd but fresh drafts, do not refuse to taste if you relish its spirit to be home felt, though not home born. BETTINA ARNIM.

One cannot but regret that such a labor of love should perish as waste paper. We may not be out of place to recall a few of the chief incidents of "Bettina's" history;

She was born of a wealthy Italian family, whose ancestors had settled at Frankfort, and her maiden name was Elizabeth Brentano. She fell in love with Goethe when she was 16 and he 60, and his vanity induced him to write and reply to these wonderful letters, now so well known to readers of all countries as "Goethe's Correspondence with a Child." She was born in 1785, and married in 1811 Baron Joachim von Arnim, himself a distinguished poet, and renowned for his personal beauty. He died in 1831, leaving Madame von Arnim with three beautiful daughters, all of whom survive, and are said to be still the flowers of the German Court. Encouraged by the splendid success of her first literary effort, Bettina wrote a novel called "Gunderode." It was again in the form of letters, and consisted of the correspondence of a young German lady of noble family, who committed suicide because of her intense passion for a distinguished philosophist. This novel had great popularity, and the young German "girls of that period," the young and sentimental wives, the flaxen-haired, blue-eyed "fem mes incompriser" of all Germany, wept over it as their grandmothers had wept sixty years before over the "Sorrows of Werther."

Later in life the versatile and restless Bettina became a great politician, and wrote a book entitled "This Book Belongs to the King." But it failed signally to please the King, who withdrew the sunshine of his favor, which she had dearly prized. She wrote one more book deeply tinged with the political and social ideas of the times, called "Conversations with a Demon," but this was also a failure.

She died in 1859, after a long, prosperous, and distinguished career, having always enjoyed a good position in society, which she ennobled by her devotion to literature. She seems to have been always highly respected by her own countrymen, who, of all the nations of the earth, alone can fully comprehend her.

OTHER ARTICLES.

"The Telegraph and the Post Office" is a paper which E. H. Derby writes in favor of the assumption of telegraph lines by Government. There are several other articles which our space forbids us to notice further than by giving their titles. Among them are several readable stories, and the continuation of Mr. Howell's new serial. They are: "Boy-Life in a Scottish Country-Seat," by Robert Dale Owen; "Idiosyncrasies," by Miss H. B. Hudson; "A Hunt for Smugglers Lost," by P. Deming; and "Edible Fungi," by Robert Morris Copeland.

In "Recent Literature" there are reviews of Forster's "Life of Charles Dickens," Turgenieff's "Liza," Fiske's "Myths and Mythmakers: "Cherbuhez's "Études de Litterature et d'Art, Alsace;" and "Teresa Bowlba," by Nicholas Sogol."

"THE TELEGRAPH AND THE POST OFFICE"

is an article which E. H. Derby writes in favor of the assumption of telegraph lines by Government. He says that "At the present moment the Post Office Department is the most successful and progressive branch of the British Government. It pays out £1,000,000 yearly in subsidies to steamers. It has set in motion at least 400 steamships, established a system of money-orders extending through the British Isles and pervading both continents; it has effected a purchase of the whole telegraphic system of the United Kingdom; it has paid for it more than thirty millions of dollars, and now controls the wires and cables which connect the central office of London with more than five thousand offices in all the important municipalities of the British Isles. After doing all this, it exhibits a net income of more than seven millions of dollars."

Some of the advantages which have followed the control of English telegraphy by the Government during the first year are enumerated as follows:

An increase of messages of 63 per cent. An increase of telegraph wires from 51,311 miles to 83,319 miles; an increase of instruments from 1,989 to 4,194; an increase of offices from 2,189 to 3,067; an increase of messengers from 1,471 to 3,110; and of clerks and operators including Postmasters, from 2,638 to 4,913.

The press, too, is supplied more liberally and cheaply with news now than it was before the change. In place of 6,000 words before the change, from 15,000 to 20,000 were sent for the press over the wires daily at the close of the first year.

The telegraph companies supplied with the news but 176 journals; the Post Office has supplied 467 journals. The charge of separate wires has been lowered 40 per cent.

Since April 1, 1871, the telegrams sent by the British Post Office had increased at the rate of 25 to 30 per cent annually, and are estimated this year at more than 16,000,000 millions, or more than twice the number sent in 1870 by the Western Union. Many extensions are now progressing in England, and will reach rural districts which were neglected as unprofitable by the telegraph companies. Their wires reached 165 towns; the wires of the department at the close of 1871 reached 365 towns. The Post Office Department has found it politic to train a large number of ladies as electians; they are drawn by the same wages that are paid to males from a more highly educated class of society.

One of the minor devices adopted by the Post Office Department to hasten the collection and delivery of messages is the pneumatic tube. The Department has in London nineteen pneumatic tubes of 2½ inches in diameter, measuring in length more than nine miles. They radiate from the central office to important points around it. Through some of these fifty messages are often sent or received in one "carrier," but a few seconds on the way. Eleven such tubes have also been placed in the commercial cities of Liverpool Birmingham, Manchester, and Glasgow.

The evident desire of the writer is to create an American opinion favorable to similar action by our Government. He pictures the results, and describes the methods by which they may be reached:

The Government telegraph could be managed by Commissioners under the Post Office Department, as our lighthouse system is now conducted. The Nation might issue, for this outlay, $10,000,000 in 5 per cent bonds, either to the freedman's or postal banks, or the Treasury Department. The interest on this would not exceed $500,000, and the annual expense, at $37 per mile of wire, would not reach $4,500,000. The new system would become a candidate for a business exceeding $9,000,000; for the receipts of the Western Union Telegraph Company last year rose, according to its report, to $8,457,098,77, drawn from 12,444,499 messages, and have been progressive.

If England, with 83,319 miles of wire, can send 16,000,000 of telegrams yearly, this nation, with 120,000 miles of wire, could easily send 30,000,000 of telegrams at a cost of less than $8,000,000, or 20 cents per message, and realize a profit of one or two millions yearly. We must have, and that soon, in connection with the general Post Office, not only the postal card, but the double letter, the sample package, and the 25 cent telegram.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Lake Champlain was frozen over last week for the first time in 58 years.

—Marble of fine quality is being quarried nine miles from Louisiana, in Pike County, Mo.

—Within six months Chattanooga will have one of the largest and best cotton factories in the South.

—A country paper in Minnesota wants to know who swindled the Indians out of "such an infernal cold country as Minnesota is, and who deluded the white people into it."

—The Northwestern Railway Company have sold the steamers Saginaw and Dunlap to the Engleman Transportation Company. The former is to be put on the Grand Haven route.

—Governor Furnas, of Nebraska, proposes the creation of the office of State Forester, the department to be devoted exclusively to the interests of tree raising and tree culture.

—A brave Ohio boy sat on the fence near a broken rail of the railroad track more than two hours, in one of the coldest days of the late "spell," ready to do what little he could to relieve the suffering of the impending disaster.

—A woman at Omaha dreamed that a man would come along and sell her some pills which would cure her dyspepsia. Sure enough he came, and she bought the pills, took two, and was as cold as a hammer when her husband came home.

—The Omaha *Republican* records the fact that only fourteen steamers on the Missouri River touched Omaha during the season of 1872, against fifty-seven in 1870, and fifty-nine in 1871. This shows a fearful falling off in river transportation.

—Nebraska has been comparatively free from storms, for, with the exception of the storm of Tuesday, there have been but few driving storms. There has been no satisfactory word mentioning of the trains across Iowa that connect with the Union Pacific, nor with that great road itself.

—There have been an unusual number of failures in the last class at West Point. Not less than eighteen of the cadets nominated last year have been recommended for discharge. The vacancies will be filled next May. Among those dismissed were two of the President's appointees.

—Babies are undoubtedly a nice thing in our homes; but may not a fond mother have rather too much of one? There is a matron in Harrisville, N. H., whose cherub, Billy Fisher by name, weighed 100 pounds when he was 1 year old, was a nice little plaything he must have been for a weakish woman to dandle.

—Kate Stanton, in her lecture on "The Loves of Great Men," asserts that planets revolve around the sun by the influence of love, like a child revolves about its parent. When the writer was a boy he used to revolve around his parents a good deal, and may have been incited thereto by love, but to an unprejudiced observer it looked powerfully like a trunk-strap.—*Danbury News.*

—A farmer in Kentucky recently made a bet that he could husk eighty bushels of corn in a day, but before he finished the job he ascertained that the man with whom he had made the bet was making arrangements to elope with his wife. He abandoned the job, lost the bet, but frustrated the designs of the guilty couple to their mutual amazement.

Mmes. Stolz and Sass, with David, bass, and Lefranc, tenor, are engaged for Rome during the Carnival season.

M. Scholcher, after having presented his rare collection of Handel works to the Paris Conservatoire, has given to the museum of the same institution his collection of Oriental instruments, consisting of forty-nine, the majority of which are the only ones in Europe: drums made of baked clay, violins with two strings, Egyptian pipes, Smyrna mandolines, Haytien oboes, bamboo harps, African drum tom-toms, guitars with five and six strings, from the Gambia, Senegal, and Gabon, flutes of divers kinds, etc. Madame Pauline Niardot has also presented her Asiatic instruments to the Conservatoire Museum.

M. Gounod's "Romeo et Juliette" will be produced at the Paris Opera Comique early in January; it was originally brought out at the Lyrique. The Government subvention to the last-named theatre is held in suspense until it is rebuilt by private enterprise. The £9,600 voted formerly for the Opera Comique is now reduced to £5,600. As regards the Lyrique, it is still hoped that the Municipal Council of Paris will provide the funds for its restoration, especially as the notion has the support of the Prefect of the Seine.

A Slight Mistake.

The gentleman who does the Annanias and Saphira business on the Terre Haute *Express* says that a city minister opened his front door suddenly, and surprised a guilty-looking man, who was just in the act of depositing a neatly-covered basket on the door-step. The meeting was not rapturous. "Ah!" said the minister, rushing out and grasping the man by the collar, while he plied a heavy-soled boot vigorously under the coat-tail of his visitor, "what do you mean, you villain, by leaving a baby on my door-step? Ah, I have you, scoundrel! I'll show you how to abandon an infant to the cold mercies of the world." And all these remarks were punctuated by kicks. "I hain't left any baby at your door," said the man, taking up the basket and lifting the cover. "I brought a right fat turkey for you; but I'm d—d if you shall have it now, if you were starving," and he walked away.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

MONETARY.

SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 18.

The week closes upon a little more favorable aspect in local finances than was manifest a day or two ago. The uneasiness among savings depositors, of which there have been a good many indications during the week, have subsided, and the banks begin to feel that there is no further necessity for fortifying themselves with currency, as some did on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday. Large amounts of currency were ordered from New York on Monday and Tuesday, and arrived here freely during the last three days. The demand for currency to go to the country to pay for hogs and cattle has also fallen off within the last two days, and this, in connection with the receipt of currency from New York, has allowed it to accumulate until the supply is now quite liberal.

The deficiency of transportation facilities to carry off the hogs, cattle, and products to the East, and the consequent inability of shippers to realize on what they have bought, still exercises an important influence to keep money tight in this market, while it appears to be growing easier in New York and other Eastern cities. But as confidence seems to be in a measure restored among the savings depositors, it is to be expected that, in connection with the increasing ease of money in the Eastern markets, it would be easier here next week.

Exchange was firmer to-day, and quotable at 50c per $1,000 discount for sale between banks. It is probable that many of the banks that were ready sellers of exchange yesterday and day before at 75c to $1.50 per $1,000 discount, to get currency, will be disposed to move part of their funds back to New York again early next week.

The clearings of the Chicago banks for the week ending Jan. 18 were:

Date.	*Clearings.*	*Balances.*
Monday	$ 3,188,194.68	$ 267,590.04
Tuesday	3,092,181.90	309,833.40
Wednesday	3,226,220.30	294,754.72
Thursday	3,054,196.69	227,617.78
Friday	3,231,228.16	369,084.04
Saturday	3,085,438.42	236,013.05
Total	$18,880,160.05	$1,714,893.03
Corresponding week last year	$17,427,598.27	$1,638,578.80

The following quotations of local stocks are furnished by Messrs. Hammond & Watson:

	Bid.	*Asked.*
First National Bank	140	145
Third National Bank		140
Fifth National Bank	130	135
Commercial National Bank	138	140
German National Bank	125	
Northwestern National Bank	205	
Corn Exchange National Bank	113	115
City National Bank	145	
National Bank of Illinois	108	110
National Bank of Commerce		100
German Savings Bank	100	110
Chicago City Railway	155	160
West Division Railway		190
North Division Railway		98
Pullman Palace Car		119
Babcock Extinguisher		
Elgin Watch Company	105	108½
Chicago Gas Light & Coke Company	100	105
Chamber of Commerce		100
Traders' Ins. Co.		100

Sales.

$3,000—Home National Bank, at 110 and interest.
$6,000—German Savings Bank, at 110.
$5,000—Northwestern National Bank, at 205.

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 18.

The following were the receipts and shipments of produce at this point during the past twenty-four hours, and for the corresponding date one year ago:

	RECEIPTS.		SHIPMENTS.	
	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.
Flour, brls	4,223	4,349	4,172	2,449
Wheat, bu	17,030	10,460	11,874	1,028
Corn, bu	82,200	70,475	5,753	32,393
Oats, bu	45,920	10,010	28,489	14,638
Rye, bu	2,877	1,400		400
Barley, bu	9,306	6,085	19,271	1,849
Grass Seed, lbs	21,416	109,705	15,088	30,525
Flax Seed, lbs		20,000		
Broom Corn, lbs	7,340	43,910	39,530	550
Cured Meats, lbs	117,720	299,230	1094,270	2249,717
Beef, brls	14	135		336
Pork, brls		658	995	95
Lard, lbs	43,830	571,900	684,750	1028,615
Tallow, lbs	62,660	62,019	85,000	
Butter, lbs	40,888	41,389	19,300	14,500
Dressed Hogs, No	2,779	4,471	1,054	1,670
Live Hogs, No	17,730	13,199	2,497	4,433
Cattle, No	1,757	1,783	840	1,000
Sheep, No	3,368	3,665	1,158	1,054
Hides, lbs	91,280	188,955	130,940	49,490
Highwines, brls	150	288	158	427
Wool, lbs	19,430	41,380	13,000	65,000
Potatoes, bu	1,366	3,393	27	
Lumber, m ft	268	780	300	365
Shingles, m		240	200	15
Lath, m		97	20	21
Salt, brls	540	70	285	2,269

Withdrawn from store on Friday for city consumption: 5,449 bu wheat; 7,588 bu corn; 656 bu oats; 1,196 bu rye; 5,455 bu barley. Withdrawn for do during the week: 32,309 bu wheat; 32,863 bu corn; 9,269 bu oats; 5,476 bu rye; 39,302 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning, up to 10 o'clock: 59 cars wheat; 272 cars corn; 33 cars oats; 14 cars rye; 19 cars barley. Total, 397 cars, or 162,000 bu.

The following were the receipts and shipments of breadstuffs and stock at this point during the week ending with this morning, and for corresponding weeks ending as dated:

RECEIPTS.	*Jan. 18, 1873.*	*Jan. 11, 1873.*	*Jan. 20, 1872.*
Flour, brls	27,130	24,348	29,069
Wheat, bu	166,160	195,720	94,475
Corn, bu	520,302	398,640	863,983
Oats, bu	207,725	161,253	137,012
Rye, bu	10,980	18,801	11,649
Barley, bu	63,855	65,045	62,523
Dressed hogs, No	13,948	9,808	24,799
Live hogs, No	155,639	124,110	94,226
Cattle, No	16,260	8,791	10,243
SHIPMENTS.			
Flour, brls	28,402	38,325	18,522
Wheat, bu	48,568	37,247	5,267
Corn, bu	30,505	11,333	188,979
Oats, bu	111,793	75,322	76,584
Rye, bu	3,100	2,530	8,688
Barley, bu	65,856	51,502	10,715
Dressed hogs, No	8,144	7,515	11,832
Live hogs, No	28,030	14,541	20,577
Cattle, No	7,942	4,494	7,200

There is considerable talk on 'Change in relation to the forthcoming appointment of a Chief Inspector of Grain. Opitions are numerous as to the best man for the office, but there is one view in which the great mass of members agree entirely; and that is, that the appointee should be a man who knows his business. One great duty of the Chief Inspector is to see that his subordinates inspect grain according to samples furnished, and to see that the inspection of the different houses is uniform. If a man who cannot tell No. 1 Spring from No. 2 Spring should be placed in that position, through political favor, or because he has nothing else to do, or for any other reason, he would prove to be a nuisance at the best; and at the worst he would be an incubus on the grain trade of the Northwest, which would work untold mischief.

The office would be much better left vacant, if it cannot be filled by a man who has a moderate knowledge of the grain business—not necessarily in its aspect of buying and selling, but with regard to quality. If he have not this knowledge, it would be nonesense to expect him to intelligently supervise the conduct of those employed under him. It is to be fervently hoped that the matter of efficiency will have something to do with the appointment; and if a good man be put in the place, the great majority of the grain-raising and grain-handling community will be satisfied, without caring from what part of the State he may hail, or to what political party he may have belonged.

The following shows the imports into Glasgow, Scotland, during the past year, and the stocks at the close:

	1872.	1871.
Flour from America, brl	200,332	305,166
Flour, from all sources, {brls	304,795	369,711
{sacks	926,817	251,919
Stocks, flour {brls	55,035	71,102
{sacks	54,553	43,419
Wheat, American, qrs	872,430	437,962
Wheat, all sources, qrs	775,908	698,027
Stocks, wheat, bolls	629,434	319,370
Corn, American, qrs	457,287	362,110
Corn, all sources, qrs	457,546	369,853
Stocks, corn, bolls	310,233	185,287

The boll is half a quarter, or 4 bushels of 50 lbs.

At the close of the year there were 470 cargoes afloat, against 445 a year previously. The stock of wheat is greater than ever before in Glasgow, and storage room is scarce.

THE MARKETS.

The leading produce markets were only moderately active to-day, and there was more weakness than for two or three days past, both in provisions and breadstuffs, though some of the grain markets were higher. Receipts were light, and will probably be light for some time yet, as reports received this morning from different points to the northwest of us indicated that it is again intensely cold, the temperature being so low in some places as to freeze the mercury in the thermometer. This threatens another blockade, and another "atmospheric wave," that will again set Chicago in a shiver.

The grocery market was very quiet save for coffees, which were again much excited, and higher. The loss of 20,000 bags by the burning of the steamer Erie has enabled the parties who are manipulating the "coffee corner" in New York to establish an advance of ¼@1c, and prices here have taken a further upward turn to the extent of ¼c. During yesterday and to-day there was a brisk speculative demand, and numerous large transfers were reported. Sugars continue dull and weak, while syrups, candies, rice, spices, and most other goods in the list rule steady. The dry goods trade was quoted dull at former prices. Mail orders seem to be coming in a little more freely, but the volume of sales is small even for this season of the year, when only a moderate demand is looked for. In the meantime prices for most goods remain firm, whatever of weakness the market may exhibit being confined to unseasonable fabrics. There was nothing new to note in connection with the butter market. Only a moderate amount of trading was done either on local or shipping account, and the market was easy for all grades below choice. Bagging remains dull, with little or no change in values. Grain bags were scarcely inquired for, but were being held with decided firmness, in sympathy with the raw material. Cheese was again quoted dull and easy. In a small way tolerably full prices were realized, but anything like fair orders were freely filled at a concession of ¼@½c. Coal was firm at unchanged prices. Nothing new was noted in the fish and dried fruits markets. Hay was moving more freely, and was a trifle firmer. Hides were in good demand at about former rates. Grubby hides are now beginning to come forward pretty freely, which tends to depreciate values, but if the demand continues as active as present, no material decline is likely to follow. Oils were in fair request, at yesterday's prices.

Trade at the lumber yards continues light, although dealers report a better inquiry on local account, chiefly for common building material. Metals, nails, iron, brick, lime, &c., were quiet and steady. Wool was quiet and unchanged; a fair amount has been sent forward the past week in answer to orders, but the market is comparatively quiet. The receipts are light, and there is only a limited supply on hand. Hops were quiet and firm. The better qualities of broom corn continue to meet with a fair inquiry, and are quite firm, owing to scarcity; common grades are dull. There was a moderate inquiry for seeds to-day, and they were quite firm; the offerings were rather light. Potatoes sell from store at 75@90c, and car lots at 65@68c. Poultry was in fair request, especially chickens, which were quite firm, the quantity on the market being rather limited. Game was in moderate demand, at former prices. Green fruits were quiet and steady. Packers' descriptions of cooperage were in liberal supply, and prices were weak and irregular. Pork barrels sold at $1.15@1.20, and tierces at $1.65@1.75.

Highwines were dull at the inside quotation of Friday. Sales were made of 200 brls, on direct order, at 88c per gallon; and the market closed with free sellers at 88c, though not much was offered.

Dressed hogs were active and irregular. Light weights were scarce, and firm at Friday's quotations, at $4.60 per 100 lbs; while heavy lots declined 5@10c, selling at $4.40@4.50, chiefly at $4.45, and closed at $4.40@4.45. Shippers took hold quite freely at the decline, and the greater portion of the increased receipts were cleared off. Sales were reported of 91 head at $4.60; 374 at $4.50; 1,117 at $4.45; 218 at $4.40; 28 at $4.35; 116, dividing on 200 lbs, at $4.50@4.60; 184 do at $4.45@4.50; 30 do at $4.40@4.60; 250 do at $4.45@4.55. Total, 2,468 head.

Provisions were more active, and averaged a shade easier. Mess pork was dull at 5@10c decline, and lard quiet at 5c per 100 lbs off yesterday's quotations. Meats were rather active, and all were steady except green hams, which were again stronger. The fact that hogs were dull at the Stock Yards, while the record of the season's packing, thus far, exceeds that of last season, made holders rather more willing to sell, all round. There was very little demand for pork and lard, hence they were easier; while the orders for meats were readily filled at current quotations. Some operators profess to expect heavy receipts for the remainder of the month, and think that there will be no difficulty in beating our record of packing for last season; we may touch a million and a quarter, but are not likely to exceed that figure. The market closed at the following range of prices: Mess pork, cash or seller January, $11.80; do seller February, $11.95 @12.00; do seller March, $12.20@12.25; do seller April, $12.40@12.45; prime mess, $10.75@11.00; extra prime, $9.00. Lard, cash, or seller January, $7.25@7.30; do seller February, $7.35@7.40; do seller March, $7.55@7.60; do seller April, $7.65@7.70. Green hams at 8½c for January, $11@12 for seller February, and 7¾c for 16-lb averages. Sweet pickled hams 1c above the price of green. Green shoulders, 3¾c; do rough sides, 5½@5¼c; do short ribs, 5¾@5½c; do short clear, 5¾@5¾c; dry salted meats quotable at 3¾@4c for shoulders; 5¾@5¾c for short ribs, and 6¾c for short clear, seller January, and 6¾@6¾c for short clear, seller February. English me